

The Enterprise.

VOL. 5.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

NO. 23.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:17 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:12 A. M. Daily.
12:49 P. M. Daily.
3:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
5:05 P. M. Sunday only.
SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:08 A. M. Sunday only.
11:12 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sunday only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.
Cars leave Holy Cross.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until 11:30 P. M.
3:31 P. M., 3:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:22 and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
7:51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49, 10:21, 10:33, 11:23.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.
First car leaves Station 8:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 to 10 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 4:15
" South..... 11:30 7:00

MAIL CLOSES.

North..... 8:00 12:30
South..... 7:00 7:00
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

Remains of a Buried City Found in Old Mexico.

Austin, Tex.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mex., says: Another prehistoric city covering several hundred acres, has been discovered near the Indian village of Teocaltiche, in that state. The ruins are almost completely covered with earth, but the excavation so far made shows that the discovery is of great archaeological importance. The ruins are on two hills, one is called by the present Indians Cerro Delosantos, the hill of the ancients; the other El Cerro Encantado, the enchanted hill, and around them flows a rivulet called El Tesoro, the treasure. The Hill of the Ancients is a natural formation, the Enchanted Hill is artificial.

Appropriation Bill Completed.

Washington.—The Postoffice appropriation bill has been finally agreed upon by the House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. It carries a total of about \$115,000,000. The largest item, as usual, is that for carrying the mails on railroads, \$33,870,000, which is only a slight increase on the allowance of last year. The rural delivery item is \$1,750,000, and that for pneumatic-tube service \$725,000, including an increase of \$500,000 requested by the Postoffice Department. What is known as the "fast mail subsidy" for fast mail trains from New York and other points to the South and also on the Santa Fe route is retained as heretofore.

French Torpedo-Boat Explodes.

Cherbourg, France.—The boiler of a French torpedo-boat exploded during forced draft trials, and five of the crew were terribly burned. One died and another, unable to bear the agony, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

The rich quality of a cow's milk is largely born with her.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

Things That Have Happened All Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

Carl Oertel, a well-known member of the Reichstag, has become insane.

The Duke of York has accepted from a resident of Cork a thousand packets of shamrock seed, which will be sown upon the graves of Irish soldiers in South Africa.

It is believed that General Hernandez, at the head of the Venezuelan rebels, has fought his way close to the city of Bolivar and severe fighting around the city is looked for.

Paymaster-General Bates has called together the Board created by the Secretary of War to fix the responsibility for the alleged unseaworthy condition of the hospital ships Missouri and Relief. The Board decided to begin the formal investigation in New York city and to continue it later at San Francisco.

The Shah of Persia has appointed Mofakham ed Dowleh Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia to the United States. The Persian mission has been vacant for some years past. United States Minister Bowen at Tehran, in communicating the news of the appointment to the State Department, strongly commends the Shah's action.

Travel to the Paris Exposition has begun. The French line steamer La Touraine, when she sailed from New York the other day, had the largest number of passengers on board that she has carried on any eastward trip in two years, there being 300 in the cabin and 200 in the steerage. The applications for passage of thirty-five persons had to be refused.

Ninety tons of jute en route from the East to the Walla Walla Penitentiary for manufacture into grain sacks has been seized at Spokane by a deputy United States Marshal, acting under instructions from the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, and released on authority of the United States Attorney. No explanation is given either for the seizure or subsequent release.

A member of the French Aero Club has offered a prize of 100,000 francs for an international competition to solve the balloon-steering problem. The winner must start from the club's inclosure at Longchamps, sail around the Eiffel tower and return to the inclosure, traveling a distance altogether of eleven kilometers inside of half an hour. The prize must be won within five years, during which period 3000 francs annually will be distributed to competitors toward defraying the expenses of their experiments.

The Ferris wheel, one of the attractions at the World's Fair, is to be torn down and the 2200 tons of iron and steel of which it is composed will be sold as scrap iron. After the fair the wheel was erected on the North Side, but it has not been profitable. Since the World's Fair only 500,000 persons have ridden on the wheel, as compared with 1,750,000 who took the trip during the fair. During the fair the wheel made over \$812,000 in gross receipts, the net profits being \$500,000, of which the company and the World's Fair Company received each \$225,000. Since then it is estimated that about \$700,000 has been lost. It will cost \$300,000 to take the wheel down.

Senator Berry has introduced the following amendment to the Army appropriation bill: "The Quartermaster's Department, in making contracts and purchases of articles and supplies for the military service, shall give preference, all other things being equal, to articles of growth, production and manufacture of the United States, and as between the producers, manufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other things being equal, to those producers, etc., who are not members of or in any way connected with any trust or combine formed to produce, manufacture or sell the articles which are being contracted for and purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for the military service."

Porto Rico Exports Decline.

Washington.—The War Department furnished the press a comparative statement of the total value of merchandise exported from the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, during the months of February, 1899 and 1900. During February, 1899, the total exports were \$279,004, while in February, 1900, the total was only \$78,212. In 1899 8 per cent of the total exported went to the United States, while in 1900 there was shipped to the United States only 1 per cent of the total exported.

Denmark's New Loan.

Copenhagen.—A syndicate of home and foreign bankers has taken over the new state loan of 20,000,000 kroner in 3½-per-cent redeemable bonds, subject to the sanction of the Rigsdag.

GRANT RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Fourteen Thousand People Already Taken Passage.

Portland, Or.—Fourteen thousand people have engaged passage from Pacific Coast ports for Cape Nome, Alaska, on the first fleet of steamers, which sails about May 1st. It is stated that forty-two steamers will leave for Cape Nome from San Francisco, Puget Sound ports and Portland, practically at the same time. Many of these steamers will make two trips, and it is estimated that upward of 20,000 people will leave Pacific ports for the new gold fields during the season.

Washington.—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger has received an interesting report from Chief Clerk Kimball of the railway mail service at St. Michael. The letter was directed to H. P. Thrall, superintendent at San Francisco and forwarded by him to Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger. It says:

"I left St. Michael on November 1st for Cape Nome, with 300 letters for that place and twenty-five for Golovin bay. I traveled with the mail carrier as far as Eaton. From there I went on to Cape Nome with the superintendent of the Eaton reindeer station, who was taking a herd of 500 deer to Cape Prince of Wales. Owing to the bad condition of the trail and our having to go around the head of Norton bay, I did not reach Nome until November 29th. As no provision had been made for carrying the mail service to Nome, I advertised to take all letter mail from there to St. Michael, to connect with the January trip on the route. I left Nome on December 11th with a dog team and reached St. Michael on December 28th, making in all thirteen days actual traveling.

"Owing to the fact that a number of private carriers had been advertising to carry cut mail from the Cape for from \$1 to \$2 per letter, I found it difficult to convince people here that I would, as agent of the Postoffice Department, take all letters out for regular postage rates. As a result I only had about 600 ordinary letters and nine registered.

"Cape Nome has at present, in my opinion, about 1210 inhabitants, two weekly papers, twenty-two saloons and other lines of business representing professions usually found in a lively mining camp."

The Postoffice Department undoubtedly will make an investigation into the matter of private carriers advertising to take United States mail at such an exorbitant rate. An official of the department stated that this system had been going on for some time and he now thought it time for the authorities to put a stop to it.

YANKEE COAL BOUGHT.

Order for Two Million Tons Placed in Alabama.

New Orleans.—Walter Parrott, a London banker, who is now in New Orleans, is authority for the statement that an English syndicate of coal dealers has just closed a deal by which 2,000,000 tons of Alabama coal will be delivered at the port of New Orleans for export within the next two years. The purchase price agreed upon is 75 cents a ton at the mouth of the coal pits, with 50 cents allowance for transportation to New Orleans, landing there, with the cost of loading, etc., for the remarkably low price of \$1.50 a ton. The entire lot of 2,000,000 tons is to be reloaded and shipped by steamer from New Orleans. The English syndicate will use its own steamers so as to save ordinary brokerage in handling ships.

The order is the largest one for coal ever placed, and it is understood that if it is a success other orders will follow. Nothing has yet been given out as to its destination, but it is thought that it will be shipped to England to relieve the coal famine there as well as on the Continent. Alabama coal has recently been sold in large quantities in the West Indies and on the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea, displacing considerable English coal sold there, but this is the first time it has ever been proposed to send it to England.

WOULD PROMOTE TEMPERANCE

Committee Advocating a Bill to Prohibit Intoxicants in the Islands.

Washington.—A large delegation from Philadelphia and other cities appeared before the Insular Affairs Committee of the House in behalf of the bill introduced by Gillett of Massachusetts, to prohibit the importation into, sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines. They adduced many facts to prove that, especially in the Philippines, there has been a large increase in the sale of intoxicating liquors since the advent of the Americans, and drunkenness and other attendant evils, and argued that entire prohibition was the only remedy for the condition of affairs present and prospective. Those who spoke were Rev. J. B. Dunn of the National Temperance Society of New York, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie and S. E. Nicholson of the National Anti-Saloon League and Mrs. M. S. Dellis of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Destructive Floods in Uruguay.

Montevideo.—The recent heavy floods in Uruguay have caused great destruction of cattle and wheat. Two bridges on the central railway have been destroyed.

NEW POWERFUL SHIPS

Novel Features of the Three Armoured Cruisers.

TO BE THE FINEST OF THEIR CLASS.

Sixty Guns, Most of them Rapid Fire, Will Constitute the Battery—One of Them to Be the California.

New York.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: No war ships of such fighting power have ever before been planned abroad or at home as the three cruisers whose details have just been practically completed by the Admiralty of the Naval Construction Board. They are really most formidable battle-ships, with the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner. Never has such a tremendous battery been mounted afloat as the California, the Nebraska and the West Virginia will carry. Sixty-six fixed guns constitute their armament and their magazines are to hold over 400 tons of ammunition.

The board has given these ships 13,000 tons displacement, 23 knots speed and with coal bunker capacity of 2000 tons, they will have a steaming radius of 7000 miles. They will be the only ships in the Navy literally armored all over, their protection extending from below the water line above the entire superstructure. In appearance they will mark a notable departure from existing cruisers and battleships of their class, in that they will stand much higher out of the water, giving better distribution of batteries and quarters and making them most impressive. Until Congress gives the Navy Department authority to contract for the best possible armor for these vessels the final drawings cannot be made, nor can shipbuilders secure all the information required by them to enable the preparation of alternative plans.

The general characteristics of the ships are now settled beyond material modification except that triple-screw machinery may be substituted for twin screws.

The armored protection is to include a water-line belt of Krupp steel six inches thick abreast the engines and boilers, tapering to three and a half inches at the bow and stern. Above this belt there will be a five-inch casemate extending half the ship's length to protect ten six-inch guns. The eight-inch turrets will be six inches thick, the conning tower nine inches and the signal tower five inches.

Among the novelties the lower decks will be covered with linoleum, all woodwork reduced to a minimum, and fire-proofed, the magazines covered with non-conductors of heat and cooled by refrigerating apparatus; coal bunkers arranged for extremely rapid filling and emptying; water-tight doors between all compartments operated from several stations, fire main laid below the protective deck, laundry for seventy-five men and a machine shop. Space is provided for six months' provisions, tanks for 8000 gallons of drinking water, an ice machine to make three tons per day and a distilling plant for 10,000 gallons a day.

Electricity will operate the turret turning gear, blowers for ventilation, mechanical breadmixer, laundry, ammunition hoists, gun rammers and air compressors for torpedoes. The armament will consist of sixty-six guns, distributed as follows: Main battery, four eight-inch breech-loading rifles of 45 calibers length; fourteen six-inch rapid-fire rifles of 50 calibers length second battery, all rapid fire; eighteen fourteen-pounders, twelve three-pounders, four one-pounder automatic, four one-pounder single shot, two three-inch field guns and two Gatlings. In addition the hand battery will include 300 magazine rifles and 200 revolvers. The eight-inch rifles will be mounted in pairs in elliptical balanced turrets.

MERRY AVERTED WAR.

United States Minister Said to Have Made Peace.

New Orleans.—According to passengers from Central American ports on the steamer Hispania, which has just arrived here, and according to mail advices which that vessel brought, war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been declared off. United States Minister Merry has been for several weeks at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and that he has succeeded in settling the difficulties existing between the two countries is indicated by the fact that the Costa Rican Government is disbanding its troops as rapidly as possible. It is understood that Minister Merry went to Nicaragua at the suggestion of the Department of State and offered his services as arbitrator between the two republics.

Powers and the War.

Berlin.—Contrary to statements published in England, neither the German nor any other Continental Cabinet has been asked by Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, to present a joint intervention note, although it is correct that Germany has been sounding Austria-Hungary and Italy, her partners, in Triple Alliance, with reference to the intervention question. The reply in each case has been unfavorable.

DISAGREE ON THE PRICE.

Only Hitch in Purchase of the Danish Islands.

Washington.—The only hitch in the negotiations looking to the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies from Denmark concerns the price to be paid for the new territory. The bill introduced by Representative Gardner of New Jersey providing for the payment of \$4,000,000 for the islands is believed to have caused the Danish Government to raise the price above the \$3,000,000 which this Government is willing to pay. Efforts are being made to compromise the matter, however, and the negotiations are now being conducted between the Danish crown and the American Minister at Copenhagen.

The statement is now made that the option offered to the United States for the purchase of the territory will continue only as long as the present session of Congress, but this statement is not absolutely confirmed. Incidentally it is held that the rumors of Germany's intention of buying the islands will prove groundless, for the reason that the Monroe doctrine would prevent such an action by a European power. No difficulty is anticipated in securing the necessary appropriation from Congress to purchase the islands, as the amount will be specified in the treaty and the ratification of the convention will presuppose the passage of the required appropriation bill.

Paris.—The Foreign Office authorities make the following statement regarding France's attitude toward American acquisition of the Danish West Indies: "France will place no obstacle whatever in the way of the success of the Danish-American negotiations. On the contrary, in view of her cordial relations with both the United States and Denmark, she is willing to waive her rights over Santa Cruz, as France values her friendship with these two countries far more highly than any claim she may have in the Danish Antilles."

LOST HIS SHOULDER STRAPS.

Major Kirkman Accused of Insulting Archbishop Chapelle.

Washington.—Secretary Root stated that Major George C. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, is no longer in the service of the United States. Under the articles of war the approval of General Otis of the action of the court-martial which recommended Kirkman for dismissal on the charge of drunkenness was sufficient to execute that sentence. In other words, the approval of the President is unnecessary. Kirkman was accused of having been drunk on the voyage from San Francisco to Manila. Private advices charged him also with having affronted Archbishop Chapelle, who was one of the passengers.

The construction given by the War Department to General Otis' actions in this case commits the department, it is believed, to a formal recognition of the existence of war in the Philippines. Article 10 of the articles of war expressly provides that the sentence of dismissal, in the case of an officer, shall not be carried out "in time of peace" except on the approval of the President of the United States.

PORTUGAL WILL PAY UP.

German Press Criticize the Tone of British Comment.

Lisbon.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Viga Beiro, announced that the Government would soon pay the amount awarded by the Berne tribunal in the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration without having recourse to a loan.

Berlin.—The German papers, commenting upon the Berne award, criticize the attitude of the British press. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that England had sufficient occasion to be dissatisfied but it condemns the London papers for saying that the decision is a blow to the principle of arbitration, adding: "Those are the same English papers which, during the conference at The Hague, tried to denounce the German Government to the Czar because Germany was unwilling to accept obligatory arbitration. But criticism of this attitude of the English press is superfluous." Other papers comment in a similar strain.

Surplus Grows Rapidly.

Washington.—At a recent Cabinet meeting Secretary Gage occupied some time in making a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government. He stated that since July 1, 1899, there had accumulated a surplus of revenues over receipts of about \$53,000,000, and that by the end of June this year it probably would amount to over \$60,000,000. This surplus is accounted for by large receipts from customs and by a material reduction in the expenditures on account of the war. The Secretary is of the opinion that the present rate of taxation might safely be reduced to some extent, and it was with a view to a possible recommendation to Congress by the President on the subject that the Secretary made his statement.

British Use of a Portuguese Road.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: From Lisbon I heard that with full authorization of Portugal stores for the British forces in Rhodesia have been passed over the Beira-Umtali Railroad.

Transplanting Young Trees Carefully.

There is little necessity of losing trees by resetting. A large portion of those lost die because of injury during the process. In digging, remove the surface soil down to the root system. Then dig around the tree outside of the mass of roots. By cutting under the roots with a sharp spade on each side, the tree may be loosened from the soil with a good supply of young growing roots. No matter how carefully the tree is dug many of the young feeding roots will be injured and the supply of sap to the buds and branches limited. The branches continue to evaporate moisture and as a consequence the tree is injured.

To prevent this injury remove the branches and buds in proportion to the injury to the roots. All injured roots should be cut off clean with a knife and the wounds of larger ones painted over with some waterproof covering. When the trees are planted the roots should be placed in a fine, mellow bed of soil. The ground must be placed firmly about the roots in close contact with every fiber and must be spread out in the natural position. If the soil in which the tree is planted is the same from which the tree was taken, set the same depth as it was before. If it is heavier, set shallow; if lighter, set deeper. The surface of the soil above the roots must be free and light, so as to act as a mulch and prevent excessive evaporation.

Dairy Notes.

Success in the dairy is not all cow.

Milk secretion should not be greatly encouraged before calving.

The more a cow is exposed the less milk she will give.

It is the milk from the fresh cow that produces the most perfect flavor.

Judicious feeding does not imply excessive feeding.

In feeding assimilation is the only true measure of value.

the whole story of
Cyrus Noble
whiskey.

age-purity

The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store
in San Mateo County that

SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call
and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. || ||
Wood and Coal. || || ||

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,
South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

Who ran away with the century question?

Emperor William's play, "The Iron Tooth," is reported to be a failure. It must be decent.

Evidently it is the desire of Mr. Frick to get Mr. Carnegie's surplus library fund into a circulating form.

An oyster combine is typical of the trust idea because the shelling out is one of its primary principles.

Silk handkerchiefs are now being made up into shirt waists. Last year's shirt waists can be ripped up into handkerchiefs.

That the flour trust should be among the first to go under is significant. It typifies the people between the upper and the nether millstone.

With coal at \$12.50 a ton in Alaska the man who discovers a mine of the "black diamonds" can laugh at the efforts of the gold miners to acquire wealth.

Conan Doyle claims to have invented a gun that will enable an Englishman to shoot as straight as a Boer. This fiction has less color of plausibility than any tale the noted novelist ever concocted.

A man who rescued a widow from death was married to her three days after his heroic act. When they have their first quarrel there will be an opportunity for him to say things that will cut her to the quick.

In England the sexes seem to be changing places. While women are going into the professions a London paper reports hundreds of young men from France, Austria, Switzerland and other continental countries seeking housework. The young men, it is said, are both faithful and competent.

A girl who was married to a man after an acquaintance of three days complains because he turns out to be a convict and not the naval captain he represented himself to be. While she undoubtedly has cause to mourn, it is hardly right that she should receive all the sympathy. The man, on his part, ran some risk. He was probably led to believe that he was getting a wife who possessed reasoning powers.

The frugality which impels millionaires to perjure themselves in order to avoid the payment of taxes is not confined to any one locality nor to any country. In this land of freedom we see gentlemen reputed to be habitual coupon clippers appearing before the Board of Review and swearing that they are upon the verge of starvation. In Germany tax-dodging is more risky business, but even there it is declared that the tax-gatherer is evaded to a very considerable extent by the extremely rich men. In England we have seen the late Duke of Westminster's estate declared at £504,229, though it is notorious that its real value is nearer £14,000,000. The object, of course, is to dodge the inheritance tax. All this perjury is confined to personal property, taxes, because real estate can't be hidden from the assessor.

It is said that the ever-increasing lecture habit and the growing number of people who feel called upon to reveal the "whimsies" in their brains has caused the commonplace, listening soul to develop into a mere sponge, the clammy recipient of the unfiltered waters of knowledge. As a reaction against this attitude some specialists, with the fires of real genius in their brains, refuse to spread the flames, or to contribute one more bee to the bonnets already filled with the hum of these insects. These protesters go so far as to disapprove of the university extension movement, and to look upon it as an unwise method of distributing crumbs of culture that are calculated to create dangerous cravings. There is no doubt that people are being lectured to death and that the minds of versatile listeners resemble a junk shop, or the ragbag that is filled with hand-some but useless scraps. Yet there is something to be said for the sponge. It is a responsive thing, and, if it takes in with greediness, it gives out as freely. But here the analogy fails. Too many people are occupied solely with taking in and are too little concerned with the thought that it is their duty to give out at least a part of that which they have taken in.

The care of the aged and the infirm whose poverty prevents them from providing for themselves is a matter of importance to every taxpayer. While the support of our almshouses and public homes is an expensive item in our system of charities, many of them furnish provision for their inmates that borders upon the barbarous, and at best the system seems something like consigning people to imprisonment for the crime of being old and poor. Germany and Denmark pay old age pensions. In Germany there is a system of compulsory insurance against old age, and that would seem to be the proper method. Dependent old age is very largely the result of improvident living. The average man could save enough between the ages of 18 and 65 to enable him to live better for the balance of his life than he could live in the average almshouse, if he would. In 1898 Germany paid to 400,000 pension-

ers \$13,750,000. The pension fund, to which compulsory contribution had been made, amounted to \$8,300,000. The deficit was furnished by the government. But a system that embodied the principles of life insurance and was also based upon incomes would supply the whole amount, and prevent the irritation which the taxpayer often feels when thinking that he is compelled to support an old man who has been wasting his means during his whole life.

In a State Supreme Court recently we shield the State from the disgrace by not giving its name—a judge said: "If a railroad company kills a child, its parents should be satisfied with a dollar's damages. Children are a source of expense to their parents and are of no pecuniary benefit." An expression like that seems like an echo from the deluded mother on the banks of the Ganges, though her mistaken sentiment that leads her to the sacrifice of her babe clothes her with a nobility in comparison to which the heart of this civilized American judge, in this nineteenth century, is a hive of barbarism and heathenism. There is a widespread undervaluation of the worth of human life. The lives of men are crystallized into wealth—which others than they enjoy—and when death closes the scene of the individual's exhaustive activity, the event is as unimportant as was the slaughter of captives that were lashed to the wheels of Alexander's chariot. There is a brutal contempt for sanctity of life abroad, and as the spirit of greed develops, drying up human sympathies and benumbing the nobility of manhood, this contempt becomes more and more flagrant. But there are few men, even among the most hardened and degraded, to whom the life of a child is not beautiful and does not appeal for protection. It is a warped manhood and anything but a nineteenth century heart that can give birth to a thought like that which this judge expressed upon the bench. It is treason to humanity and an insult to our civilization.

In Great Britain the ministers of the crown have larger war-making powers than an American President employs at the opening of hostilities. They can give the signal for war without consulting Parliament—although Parliament must be summoned within ten days after the reserves are called out—whereas the President cannot enter upon a military campaign without the consent of Congress. In 1857 the House of Commons expressed disapproval of Lord Palmerston's war measures against China. He did not retire from office, but dissolved Parliament, appealed to the country, and after a general election was able to command a majority in the new House of Commons. Parliament can withhold the money required for the expenses of war, but this is seldom done, since the ministers can almost always enlist the support of the Commons when a campaign is considered necessary. The ministers of the crown are responsible for the declaration of war, and at the close of hostilities they can negotiate peace without the consent of Parliament. They have, therefore, supreme authority in the opening and closing stages of war with a foreign state. Parliament can pass votes of censure, move addresses to the crown, and withhold the money required for the military and naval services, but each of these acts can be made a challenge to a general election, in which the country will stand by the government. Under the American Constitution Congress alone is empowered to declare war, and at the close of a campaign the treaty of peace must be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senate. The President does not have so free a hand in war-time as the British premier. War is, however, so terrible a calamity that the responsibility for it ought to be shared with the national legislature and not carried by any group of cabinet ministers. The American method may not offer any additional safeguard against unjust or unnecessary warfare, but it is in closer accord than the English system with the genius of representative government.

A Test of Amiability.
"Ordinarily," said Col. Stillwell, "I object to the conundrum. I regard it as a primitive form of humor. I also resent these constant gibes at the State of Kentucky. They represent both deficiency of taste and poverty of resource. But just to show," he continued deliberately, "that I am a broad-minded man who can accept a joke amiably I will ask you a question: What is the difference between the State of Massachusetts and Kentucky?"

"Give it up, Colonel."
"Massachusetts produces boots and shoes and Kentucky produces shoots and booze. And I want to say I'm glad I thought of it first, for if anybody else had sprung a remark like that on me unexpectedly I wouldn't care to answer for the consequences."—Washington Star.

The Kew Gardens.
The finest gardens in the world are the Royal Gardens, at Kew, England. They cover an area of about 270 acres, and are visited by about 1,500,000 persons a year. The gardens contain the finest collection of exotic plants in the world, a palm house, a winter garden, a museum, an observatory, and a school for gardeners.

Britain in America.
British landlords are said to own 20,000 acres of land in the United States, an area larger than that of Ireland.

When a school teacher is found who is a good cook, the impression is created that the general superintendent of destinies somehow got things badly mixed.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.

One of the most popular fallacies of our day is that character is the product of environment; that, if you put people into the right surroundings, they will be righteous. The entire drift of the New Testament is against this theory. Its teaching is that the right soul does far more to change external conditions than the right external conditions do to change the soul. No sensible man overlooks the influence of circumstances upon character, but he sees that, however influential they may be, they are not finally determinative. It is upon that fact that Christian theory of how human life and society are to be purified and ennobled rests. Christianity makes its primary appeal to human conscience; it brings a message to the intelligent personality; it aims to reconstruct life and society and institutions by transforming the personal conscious life of the individual. Just in proportion as it does this it succeeds, and just in proportion as it leaves the citadel of the human personality defiant to divine influences it fails. Let us do everything that we can toward ameliorating the external conditions of human life, but the moment the church substitutes service to the external requirements of man for her distinctively spiritual ministry she misses the essential feature of her vocation; she fails to avail herself of her principal resource. Not only is God a spirit, man is a spirit. Not only must they who worship God worship him in spirit and truth, but they who serve man must serve him in spirit and in truth.—The Watchman.

When in Need of
Revival read Joel 2.
Rest read Hebrews 4.
Purity read I. Peter 1.
Safety read Psalm 121.
Sympathy read John 11.
Security read Psalm 125.
Repentance read Luke 15.
Salvation read Isaiah 53.
Spirituality read John 14.
Reformation read Luke 3.
Regeneration read John 3.
Tact read I. Corinthians 9.
Strength read Ephesians 6.
Stimulus read The Acts 26.
Resignation read I. Peter 4.
Trust in God read Psalm 42.
Self-Denial read Colossians 3.
Sanctification read Romans 6.
Temperance read Proverbs 23.
Righteousness read Romans 3.
Thankfulness read Psalm 103.
Steadfastness read Hebrews 3.
Teaching read Matthew 5, 6, 7.
Stability read II. Corinthians 4.
Separation read II. Corinthians 6.
Self-Examination read Psalm 139.
Remission of Sin read Hebrews 9.
Submission read Matthew 23.
Temporal Supply read Matthew 6.
Spiritual Nourishment read John 6.
Reconciliation with Man read Matt. 18.

Definitions of Sin.
Many definitions of sin have been given, but nothing simpler or more impressive can be found than that in Isaiah: "All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way." We sin when we go our "own way." Sin is self-will; true religion is doing God's will. Self-will may be defiant, boastful, loud-tongued; or it may be quiet, subtle, deceitful. It may even assume the garb of devotedness to God's honor, as when Saul persecuted the church, and thought he was doing God service. It did not occur to him to ask whether he was doing God's will, yet only by doing the will can we do the service. Doing a "service" is the way of pride and self-sufficiency; doing the "will" is the way of humility and self-surrender. Self-pleasing in religion, turning to our own way, is the very essence of sin; it is in the sight of God precisely the same as self-pleasing in any other thing—it is exalting self, and ignoring God. Happy is the man who can say: "I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies."—The Christian.

A Place Appointed.
Thou canst not to thy place by accident. It is the very place God meant for thee; and shouldst thou there small scope for action see.

Do not for this give room to discontent; Nor let the time thou owest to God be spent.

In idly dreaming how thou mightest be, In what concerns thy spiritual life, more free.

From outward hindrance or impediment, For presently this hindrance thou shalt find.

That without which all goodness were a task.

So slight that Virtue never could grow strong;

And wouldst thou do one duty to his mind,

The Imposer—overburdened thou shalt ask.

And own thy need of grace to help, ere long.

—Richard Chenevix French.

Baptists in Puerto Rico.
Baptists in Ponce, Porto Rico, have a hall seating two hundred, but find it far too small to seat the people. An appeal is making for funds with which to erect a Baptist church in a central location. The Rev. A. B. Rudd, in charge, says he finds everywhere an eagerness for Bibles and to hear the Word preached. His Sunday school exceeds 100 in membership. In the

same city the United Brethren maintain preaching services in Spanish and in English, every Sunday. In connection there is a school for children that has grown in membership since September, from eight to thirty-five.

A Veteran's Advice.
If you want to get your aches and trials out of sight, hide them under your mercies. Keep a clean conscience and a good stock of Bible promises within reach. "Beware of being among tar, lest it soil you," but if the path of duty leads you near to tar and pitch then, if the Master orders you there, He will keep you undefiled. Never spend a day without trying to do somebody good, and then, keeping step with your Master, march on toward home over any road, however rough, or against any headwinds that may smite your face. It will be all sunshine when we get to heaven.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Books and Tracts for China.
The Religious Tract Society, in China, distributed 11,000 copies of Christian books and tracts during the last ten years, nearly all being actually sold.

FOOD FOR THE ANIMALS.

Lions Are Compelled to Fast One Day in Seven.

Catering to the tastes of the animals in the collection at the zoo is an art in itself, and requires not a little knowledge of natural history and the habits of the various animals in their native state, says the Baltimore Sun. Then, too, the general health of the animals must be looked after and regulated largely by their feeding. Those which are accustomed in the wild state to a large amount of exercise in foraging for their meals must not receive too much food, or they will get sick.

The carnivora, including the lions, pumas, leopards and jaguars, and the vultures get their meat raw and freshly killed, a butcher being on the premises. Horses, mules and goats form their fresh meat supply. Once or twice a day the animals are given fresh water to drink. The lions usually drink most at sundown, just when they are awakening from their afternoon nap and are prepared, in the wild state, to sally forth to look for food.

Once a week, on Sunday, these meat-eating animals are given a fast day. This is to give their digestive organs a rest, and is said to keep them in good physical condition.

The bears get cooked meat and chopped vegetables, also cooked, carrots being the most toothsome dish for them. They are fond of fats, so the greasy portions of meat are selected for them. At intervals they are given a dish of oatmeal well sweetened. The sloth bear, unlike his fellows, gets his meat raw, but it is much bone and little meat, so that he has plenty of time over his feeding, and is not able to boil his food.

The wolves also get cooked meat, as the raw meat would be liable to give them mange in captivity. The hyena gets as his tidbits what the other animals would reject.

The baby lions get milk and finely chopped raw meat when they are learning to take solid food. Lionesses when nursing their young also receive milk.

Of course the elephant is the biggest feeder at the zoo, but his diet is strictly a vegetable one. Jolly gets hay by the bale, bread in loaves, bran mash and oats, with an occasional change of diet of fruit and vegetables. This does not take into account the peanuts, popcorn and candy which he voraciously devours by the bushel and pound as fast as visitors will feed them to him. One of his favorite changes of diet is the green boughs of a tree in spring or summer, when he can be led out into the country. He gets but little grass. The camels get hay and grain and are not partial to water drinking in cool weather. They are cud chewers. Ponies, quagga, donkeys, antelopes and kangaroos get hay and bran, with a little grain at intervals.

In the cage in which reside the "happy family" a composite dish is set at feeding time. From this each animal selects its favorite food. The monkeys get vegetables and fruits, with sometimes a dish of boiled rice served with sugar and milk. They like a drink of warm milk in the morning. The raccoons in this cage select their pieces of cooked meat from the general dish. They are fastidious eaters, and if water is handy will wash their meat before eating it. The goats take almost anything that is left in the dish and then fill up on the shells of peanuts which have been fed to the monkeys.

The parrots are content with varieties of seeds, including hemp and sunflower, and with whole corn.

To Have Good Teeth.

All persons, old and young, should have their teeth examined once every six months by a competent dentist. Decay will be present, and tartar forming, which nothing but a thorough examination will reveal. Professional service rendered in time means high-class work, less pain, and great economy. A tooth filled when decay is slight will not be sensitive, the operation not long, and the filling lasting, because the operator has more and better structure to work on. He is enabled to make the walls of the cavity thicker and stronger, and with slight danger of exposing the nerve, the dread and fear of all when having teeth filled. Have your teeth attended to in time. Do not procrastinate. Give the dentist good tooth-structure to work upon, and he will render you excellent service. One person in a hundred has good teeth; ninety-nine persons in a hundred could have good teeth with the proper attention.—Woman's Home Companion.

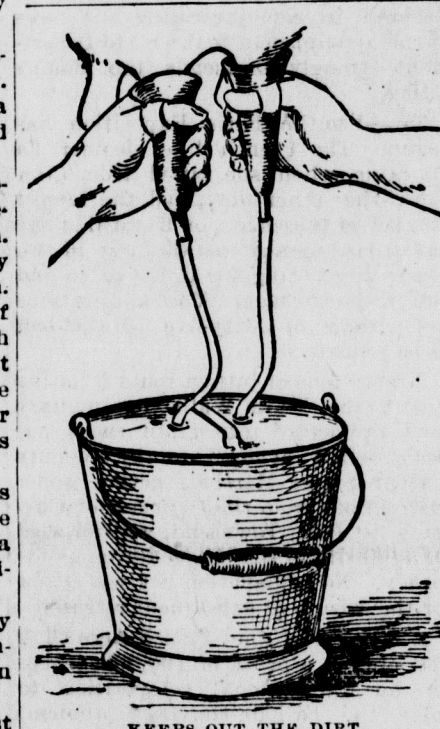
Luck seldom comes when you expect it.

A run on a theater enriches it, but a run on a bank is somewhat different.



New Milking Device.

Doctors, scientists and agricultural experts are all very much concerned at the present time about the contamination of milk and the serious consequences that are apt to result from it. In the up-to-date dairy every effort is made to keep the milk from being contaminated by stable dirt or foreign matter, which may adhere to the cow's teats or flanks, or which may be floating around in the air in the stable. Among the precautions suggested are mechanical milkers, but these have not come into extensive use, although in one form or another there are isolated examples of their use in dairies in different parts of the world. The illustration here presented is a suggestion along this line and represents the idea of John C. Dugan, of Melbourne, Victoria. It comprises teat cups, with finger loops for the thumb and finger arranged longitudinally on opposite sides, which prevent the milker's hands from coming in contact with the teats and thus transferring dirt or disease germs from one animal to another. The milk is conducted to the milk pail through rubber tubes, and, as the pail is inclosed, there is no contamination there, so that, provided the milk is from a good, healthy cow, the dairy-



man is assured of milk as pure and free from contamination as it is possible to get it.

Small Garden Plots.

The small garden is the one that gives its owner pleasure. Probably the majority of those who cultivate small gardens make no profit, but actually suffer a loss, when the crops are compared with the cost of seeds, fertilizers and labor, but there is considerable pleasure derived, the value of which cannot be estimated. No matter how small the plot owned or rented may be, the one who can bestow a portion of time to the cultivation of garden crops this spring should do so. There are some things grown in a garden that can not easily be procured in market, when the freshness and quality are considered. No one can buy tomatoes in market equal to those taken from the vines and placed on the table. If a plot is very fertile, and is no larger than half an acre, the amount of produce that can be given thereon will supply an ordinary family from early spring until late in the fall. Beginning with onions and green peas, with beets, carrots, parsnips and early cabbage, followed with string beans, Lima beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, turnips and late cabbages, two crops can be grown on the same location during the season. Potatoes need not be planted in a garden, as the crop demands protection from the beetle. This spring, if desired, a small strawberry patch may be started, which will come into bearing the following spring.

Farm Help Problems.

The greatest problem to solve by the farmer during his busy season is to secure capable help. Those who know nothing of the duties to be performed on a farm advise all unemployed persons to seek work in the country. The fact is that such persons are as useless on farms as they are in factories, yet the farmer cannot afford to teach his help during the busiest period of the year. What is meant by competent farm hands are those who can go on a farm and fully understand what is to be done without the necessity of the farmer being with them constantly to point out here and there what he wishes them to do. It is cheaper for a farmer to do the work himself than to be encumbered by an incompetent assistant.

Keep the Windmill Running.

"It pays to have the windmill so it can be thrown in and out of gear automatically, if it is located any distance from the house," says a writer in the Homestead. "There are many devices for doing this, and some of them are

inexpensive. I once saw one that had an old-fashioned creamery can attached to the wire that put the mill out of gear. This had a very small hole in it so the water would run out of it very slowly. When this can was empty the mill would go in gear and pump the tank full. The overflow pipe from the tank would fill the can and the weight of the water would pull the mill out of gear. After an hour or so the water would leak out so the mill would again go in gear, and thus the business was kept up all the time. Should but little water be used the mill would only run long enough so the overflow would fill the can and the mill would be thrown out of gear."

A Honey Extractor.

The honey extractor is one of the principal sources of profit in connection with bee-keeping, says a correspondent in the Farm, Field and Fireside. This machine extracts the liquid from the combs and leaves the combs as clear of injury as before taken from the hive. In the accompanying illustration the inside gearing is raised up and exposed to view and shows two comb baskets, each to accommodate a frame of comb to be extracted, and by turning the crank the reel is turned with such velocity as to empty the entire comb of its contents by centrifugal force. The empty combs are then placed back in the hives of bees to again be filled.

Monopoly in Poultry.

The poultry trade, it is said, views with alarm the giant strides made by the big packing firms toward control of what has been for many years a profitable line of business. These concerns have for a year or more been making large additions to the capacity of their poultry packing plants, and, further than this, they are represented to be now reaching out for mastery over the chicken-producing territories of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and the Northwest. The margin of profits in the poultry-packing business has been good for those who operate on a comparatively small scale, and it is no wonder that the big packing firms should undertake to monopolize a field for which they have exceptional facilities in matters of transportation, storing and market-reaching.

Profit in Young Stock.

The young animal makes a greater proportionate gain than the adult for the reason that it is growing, yet farmers sacrifice their young stock and fatten the matured animals. After an animal has completed its growth it increases by accumulation of fat, a large portion of the food going into the manure. While a young calf may apparently consume a large proportion of food, yet it increases accordingly. The farmer who has platform scales, and who will weigh the food and the calf, will find that the young animal increases rapidly, and that the food is yielding a profit.

Drainage Important.

Snow does much harm on farms that are not well drained. It not only remains longer than is necessary, but keeps the land wet and slushy. All drains should be opened to permit the surplus water to rapidly flow off. A heavy freeze coming on suddenly while snow is melting may damage wheat. The barnyard should be well littered with abundant absorbent material to prevent the stock from sinking to their knees in mud and becoming chilled by loss of heat from standing constantly in ice-cold water.

Gossip of Interest to Farmers.

In St. Louis 60 per cent. of the chudren are raised on the milk of cows.

The American crop of peas and beans is said to be 800,000 bushels short this year.

Prices for pure breeding stock are to-day higher than at any time since the early '80s.

The Standard Starch factory at Bradley, near Kankakee, Ill., when completed will consume 6,000 bushels of corn daily.

The directors of the Kansas penitentiary have decided to sell the product of the State binding twine plant directly to farmers.

Farmers seem determined to speculate in broom corn next season, if signs be truthful. It is said that Iowa, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota will all plant more broom corn than usual.

A North Dakota farmer, advocating the sowing of wheat and flax on the same land, said that last year he netted \$23.73 per acre from forty-seven acres. He threshed it together and had it screened at Duluth.

Statistics which have been collected in Wisconsin show the average cost of raising wheat to be 54 cents a bushel and the cost of corn 27 cents. In both cases there are included interest on the value of the land, with the cost of implements and horses added in.

What will probably be the largest pear orchard in the country, or in the world, has been projected in Texas. A nursery company has contracted to have planted and cultivated for four years 2,500 acres of pears, the orchard to be delivered to the company in 1903.

One of the St. Paul creameries is shipping considerable quantities of butter to Japan. The butter is put up in one, two and three pound tin cans and shipped in refrigerator cars to the coast and thence in the refrigerators of steamers to Japan, where it arrives in good condition and brings a fancy price.

NATURE.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed.
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead.
Which, though more splendid, may not
please him more—
So Nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings, one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wished to go or stay.
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the
what we know.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Aunt Phebe's Story.

I AM willing to confess that I would have married Gus Waters at a word. He was the sort of young man a girl instinctively likes and trusts. Perhaps this is not the kind of feeling the story books call love, but I fancy it is just as good.

Gus was good-looking, with strongly marked features, rather tall, and well built, and when he chose to be well dressed made a good appearance, and never looked ill, however old his clothes might be, when about his ordinary work. He did not depend upon his clothes to command respect.

He had a calm, confident air, and could express himself concisely when he needed to assert authority. That is what a woman likes—to have a man able to deal with men and not be turned aside from his purpose or make a mistake. He was a good talker, with a fine, coy humor, not putting himself forward to be amusing, but easily holding his own. Like most strong men, Gus was hard to provoke to a quarrel, though in his school days he had his allowance of fist-cuff encounters.

Yes, I will admit I would have married Gus had he asked me, though I did not think he was in love with me nor I with him. I did not believe he would fall deeply in love with anyone.

Perhaps I was too reserved, or feared to show a decided preference unless it was shown first, though other girls said I threw myself at his head, and was greatly chagrined when he devoted himself to Hattie Trude. I had other admirers, and if I was not as handsome as Hattie, mere beauty is not everything. There is no denying that Hattie was the prettiest girl of our set, and she was pretty without having to care for her complexion or wear becoming clothes. We girls all knew she was intolerably selfish, and wondered that the young men did not find her out. But beauty hides a great many defects of character, and if a girl only pretends to be kind and sympathetic she is supposed to possess all the angelic qualities.

One day Robert Carpenter asked me to marry him. He proposed in a blundering, roundabout way, so clumsily that I did not know at first what he meant. He made me almost as confused as himself, and whether I said yes or no I do not now recollect, but he went away smiling, so I conclude he thought himself an accepted lover, and I had a ring which I put away in a box, undecided whether to wear it or give it back.

I don't think I expected that Gus would hear of this and come forward as Robert's rival. He did not, at any rate. When I met him he simply said: "Well, little girl, so you are engaged to Carpenter. He is a good fellow, but you are young. You should have waited a little longer."

"An engagement does not mean marriage," I replied, somewhat sharply. "No, but I think it ought. It keeps many young men straight to be engaged, but they ought to feel confident that the girl's heart is fixed upon them."

"Perhaps the girl's heart has little to do with the matter nowadays. She has to consider other things."

"Yes, I suppose so. But the heart is not to be ignored."

This was about all that was said—nothing to suggest that Gus was jealous or likely to enter the list for my hand. Nor did I expect it, though gossip reported the contrary.

Robert was impatient to be married, but I was not. He accused me of being cold, and of not reciprocating his passion. Possibly all men in love are apt to act childishly. I found Robert's attentions wearisome. It might be said that he would be cured of them by marriage, but this is a painful experience to look forward to.

One evening we had a quarrel. He accused me of a secret admiration for Mr. Hayes—that I held him out hoping Gus would come forward as a suitor, and added, as a final rebuke, that he and Hattie Trude had been married the day before. He showed me a paper with the marriage notice printed in it. I was so angry at the accusation that at first I told him the engagement between us was broken. Then he began to plead for himself, expressing such sorrow at his hasty words that gradually I relented. After all, had I treated him rightly? At last I agreed to marry him at once. It was becoming the fashion to plan a half elopement and save the expenses and publicity of a regular wedding at home. I consented to marry him the next day.

After Robert departed I looked for the newspaper containing the notice, but could not find it. He had had several in his hand, but the special copy he had taken with him. I do not know what prompted me to write a note of congratulation to Gus and dispatch it by my brother Ned, a lad of 12. I mentioned having seen the notice in

the paper, and said I was sorry he had not confided in me.

It was after 10 o'clock, and I retired to my room. Half an hour later I heard Ned coming upstairs. He stopped at my door.

"Did you see Gus?" I asked from within.

"Yes. He's downstairs. He came back with me."

"What does he want?"

"He wants to see you, I guess."

"What for?"

"He didn't say. Probably wants to borrow your overshoes. Better go down and ask him."

I went down. He didn't want to borrow anything. On the contrary, he wanted me to give him something to keep—my hand, my heart. He said the notice of his being married was a confounded fraud—that Robert must have had it inserted in a few copies of the paper by special agreement—it could be done if one was willing to pay for it. He was in quite an excited frame of mind, and I hardly knew my usual placid Gus.

"Of course, when you were engaged to Robert, it was not for me to make any attempt to win you. I thought you knew your own mind, and had decided that I was not the sort of fellow you cared to marry. But this trick gives me a right to speak. Am I too late?"

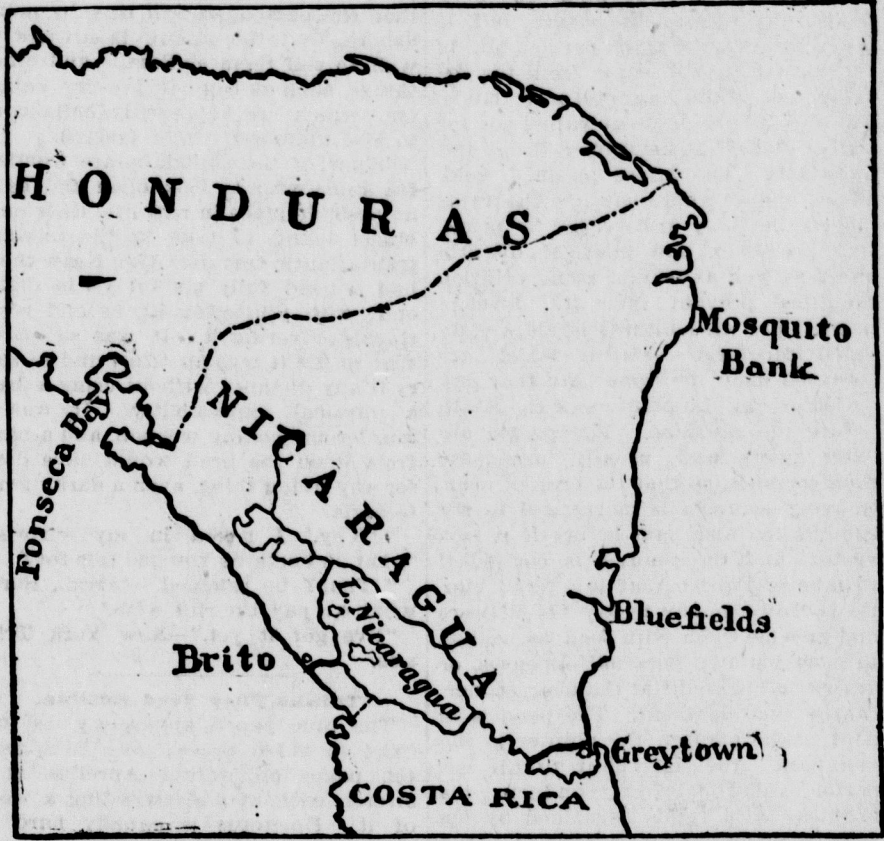
Naturally, I told him he was. That if he had cared for me in that way he ought to have come forward long before. Now that my word was plighted

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

History of the Compact Between United States and Great Britain.

The 'Clayton-Bulwer treaty' derives its name from the diplomatists who negotiated it—on the part of the United States, Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State in President Taylor's administration; and on the part of England, Sir Henry Bulwer, British minister at Washington. The "treaty"—to use proper diplomatic language it was a "convention," and not a treaty—was concluded in 1850. Its purpose was to promote the building of an isthmian canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In 1849 the United States had made a convention with Nicaragua for constructing such a canal, starting at Greytown, on the Atlantic. But Greytown was occupied by British settlers, and Great Britain claimed a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, who held the eastern coast of Nicaragua. The United States desired Great Britain to waive its claims, but as the request was denied the next best thing seemed to be the establishment of a joint protectorate over the proposed canal. This was done by the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," one condition of which was that neither power should secure exclusive privileges in the canal, and another that neither power should occupy or exercise dominion over any part of Central America.

Since the convention was made, and



TERRITORY INVOLVED IN CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

to Robert, and I could not think of breaking it, though he had acted in a most despicable manner, in a manner to make me ashamed to think he was my plighted lover—and so on.

To which Gus replied:

"All right, little girl. If you think so, I had better go and give him the worst licking he ever had in his life, even though they do send me to jail for it. But you won't care."

"I shall care."

"Then we'd better get married at once, early to-morrow morning. How early can you be ready?"

I ought to have resisted longer, but I didn't. I consented to be ready at any hour that he should name—and I was—and we were married.

And that is all there is to the story.

HAVE SAME SUPERSTITION.

Islanders Fifteen Thousand Miles Apart Believe in Evil Spirits.

Philosophic people who belong to the folk lore society are fond of tracing legends and myths and customs all over the world. Cinderella, the dear girl, is found in one knows not how many peoples, speaking innumerable tongues and believing an equal number of religions. How did Cinderella become ubiquitous? The transactions of the Folk Lore Society will perhaps offer a theory.

Now, there has been unraveled a curious superstition common to Shetlanders and Singalese. "How Islanders so wide apart—some 15,000 miles—managed to adopt each other's views one does not know. But here is the fact. The rice cultivators of Ceylon and the fishermen of Shetland resemble each other in one or two rather remarkable points. They refrain from speaking of the implements of their calling by their names; they call them something else, by names known only to themselves. The reason is that if the evil spirit were to think that they were speaking of spades and rakes or of nets and hooks he would be tempted to damage them, or even to appropriate them.

The train of thought is the same with both races. "There is an evil spirit always on the lookout for opportunities of doing mischief. He even hears what we say. If we let him understand that we are talking about our implements and tools we shall direct his attention to them and shall suggest to him a way of doing an injury. Therefore, we will agree to call a boat or a spade by some fancy name known only to ourselves."

Another custom of the Shetlander, not possible to the rice grower, is that if in fishing his net catches something at the bottom and a stone is brought up it is not to be thrown back again for fear of offending the evil spirit, who most certainly put it into the net. It is to be kept in the boat until the net again catches. Then it is to be dropped in the water with the words: "Take your own and give me mine," hereupon the net is at once released. Now, if the Singalese were to turn fisher, would he, following the same line of thought, adopt a similar custom?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOW PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

The Laws of Nations Regarding Captives Taken in War.

Most people probably have very vague ideas of the laws of nations regarding prisoners of war. In general it is supposed that any sort of treatment short of actual death is permissible, and that it is only a question of the better or worse private sentiments of the captors whether their prisoners are treated as men or as slaves. Of course it does depend on the personal element somewhat, too, but still there are recognized laws of nations on the subject, a more or less strict adherence to that which is always maintained among civilized peoples. During the present war the laws respecting prisoners have been fairly well observed by both the Brit-



KRUGER SALUTING PRISONERS.

ish and the Boers. There have been complaints, but the prisoners themselves appear to have had nothing to say beyond expressing their gratitude for courteous treatment.

Mr. Turner Morton, writing in Pearson's Magazine, gives some interesting facts regarding prisoners of war and their treatment according to international usage. The prisoners in a besieged town must take their chance of suffering under the enemy's attack, although their captors are expected to take every caution to protect them as far as possible. Only sufficient restraint should be placed on prisoners of war to prevent them taking further part in the fighting. In order that they may be safely guarded with the least trouble, it may be necessary to keep the prisoners in jails, or to narrowly confine them in other ways, such as placing them, as the British placed Boer prisoners, on prison ships, from which they are not likely to escape.

Prisoners cannot be compelled to assist in military operations. There are many other ways, however, in which they may be employed legitimately, and any money they earn by work is placed to their credit, after their board has been deducted.

Since prisoners of war come under the military law of their captors, if they refuse to obey orders, they are liable to be punished for their breach of discipline. According to the customs of war, a prisoner may give as much false information as he pleases, and yet cannot be punished—he may refuse to give any information with regard to his own forces, and still he must not be ill-treated. The torture of prisoners is a barbarism.

A prisoner of war may always attempt to escape, provided that he has not pledged himself not to do so. When he dashes for liberty, he may be killed in any way—indeed, it is impressed upon men guarding prisoners that they are to shoot as soon as flight is detected. It is no crime to attempt an escape. If the prisoner is re-taken, he is not to be punished, but only to be better secured in the future. Self-security is the first law of the conqueror—any means justify this end. A general rising of prisoners may be punished with wholesale



CONDUCTING BOER PRISONERS.

execution, and no offense committed against the rules of war.

After a heavy engagement, the safe custody of prisoners, especially at night, is often a matter of much embarrassment. The soldiers, tired out, are anxious to sleep; the prisoners are keenly awake to the first chance of making their escape. The longer they remain prisoners, the smaller will that chance grow—it is a case often of "now or never." In the ordinary way few prisoners make their escape when once they have been conveyed in safety from the battlefield, and have begun their journey to the rear. Their wisest plan is to wait until the chance comes of gaining their release on parole, or by exchange.

Parole, it must be understood, is a purely voluntary compact. The captor is not obliged to offer to parole his prisoner—the prisoner is not obliged, and cannot be compelled, to give his parole. If he does so, he will probably be released on pledging his word not to serve during the existing war. If he refuses, he will remain captive until the war is over, or until he can make his escape. The usual parole pledge extends only to active service against the enemy. A prisoner released on parole is not breaking his contract if he drill recruits, quells civil commotions, or fights other enemies.

A soldier taken prisoner has no authority to pledge himself never to serve against a particular enemy. He cannot throw off thus lightly the duty he owes his sovereign or country, and if he makes any pledge it must be confined to a limited time. Moreover, if a prisoner should make a pledge not approved by his own government, he is bound to return and surrender himself to the enemy. A captured prisoner, who has violated his parole, may be punished with death.

Instead of releasing prisoners on parole, they are more often given their liberty by exchange. A commanding officer, however, has a perfect right to refuse to exchange prisoners, whom he may detain until the close of the war. Exchanged prisoners, like prisoners on parole, often are not allowed to take further part in the fighting.

Deserters found in the enemy's ranks are of course traitors, and are liable to be shot; they are excluded from the privileges of war prisoners. Spies, also, may be punished with death. They have none of the privileges of prisoners of war. Retaliation is military vengeance—it is the extreme right of war. An outrage committed by one side may be revenged by the commission of a similar act on the other—according to the laws of war.

CAN ONLY WINK.

Helpless Paralytic, Whose Body Is as Motionless as a Wooden Image.

With body as helpless as a wooden image, with hands and feet as motionless as though he were in a plaster cast, John S. Andrews lies at his home in Sheephead Bay, able to convey an idea of his wants only by winking an eye. When he desires to communicate with his faithful daughter, who is devoting her life to caring for her father, who has been a most kindly parent to her, he blows his breath in a peculiar manner approximating a whistle. She then gets a large lettered card and running her finger over the alphabet watches her father's eye. When she reaches the right letter he winks, and so she goes over the list again and again until a word is formed and then a sentence.

There never was a finer specimen of perfect manhood than Mr. Andrews.



HOW HE MAKES HIS WANTS KNOWN.

Before his illness he stood more than six feet two, was broad-shouldered and built in perfect proportion. He possessed marvelous strength and few men excelled him in intellectual acquirements. For a number of years he was in the customs service, being attached to the naval office. Prior to entering the customs service he had charge of a Western branch of one of the transcontinental express offices, and during the civil war, when large sums of money were being expressed by the government to various sections of the country, he frequently took personal charge of the transportation of the funds and had many exciting experiences.

Two years ago he noticed his health was falling, but did not think it serious. Thinking a sea voyage would benefit him he visited some friends in Scotland. The trip did not help him. He returned worse than he was when he went away. Shortly after he became paralyzed in one side and lost power over his tongue. A second shock completely paralyzed him. He retains a good appetite, a clear mind and power to wink. He has been in this condition now for two months and treatment has failed to relieve him. Fortunately he is not in financial need, as investments made in the West years ago have turned out profitably.

A Wonderful Lake.

In Colorado is a ten-acre field, which is no more nor less than a subterranean lake, covered with soil about eight inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade-handle, he will find it to fill with water, and by using a hook and line, fish four or five inches long can be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perched in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time, until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting, the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having the strength to drive a nail through the crust will find, on releasing it, that it will disappear altogether.

The Man Who Told the Truth.

There was a man who said, one day, unto himself: "Hereafter I shall not be base enough to say a single word that is a lie; The truth I'll tell to each and all, To high and low and great and small!"

And so he bravely started out, His heart was strong, his spirit bold; Of all the things he talked about The truth and nothing else was told; He scorned the tricks of speech through which Men make themselves adored and rich.

He told the whole truth, nothing more, And when they bore him home, that night,

His face was battered up and sore, And he was what is called a sight— He'd lost his job, his friends were few, But he had learned a thing or two. —Chicago Times-Herald.

The Only Safe Method.

"Dick Dabbs is going to teach portrait painting by mail." "That's all right; you've seen his portraits, haven't you?"—Indianapolis Journal.

WHEN WOMEN VOTED.

Privilege Extended to Unmarried Owners of Property.

Kentucky, which in 1845 made voters of widows and spinsters who were holders of real estate, only followed the footsteps of Maryland, which had done the same thing thirty years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give exact dates, but about the year 1820 unmarried women who were holders of real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally exercise the right of franchise.

In colonial days the States of the South generally made the ownership of property a requisite to the exercise of the right of franchise, while the New England colonies generally made church membership a necessary qualification of the voter. Following the idea that only property holders should vote, it was a natural step to conclude that all property holders should vote. Maryland, therefore, decided that where the ownership of property was vested in a woman who had not a husband to represent her she should be voter.

I have many times heard my grandmother tell of voting during the days of her widowhood and describe the manner of exercising the franchise in those days. There was but one voting place in the county, and all electors were required to go to the county town to cast their votes. She lived in the county of Talbot, and the voting place for the entire county was Easton, the county seat. There was no casting of a ballot, nor was the system like the viva voce vote which prevailed in Kentucky until a few years ago. But the candidates for office sat in the election room, and each voter was expected to look them over and select one for whom he or she desired to vote, and the clerks made a record of the decision. Candidates for State offices were expected to have representatives in each county. These were leading people of the party to which the candidate belonged, and each one was expected to be well qualified to discuss the merits of the candidate he represented. In those days the elections lasted four days in order to give ample time for every one to get to the voting place. Some time late in the '40s the spirit of progress required a sweeping away of the barriers which the property qualification had set up, and a constitutional convention decided in favor of giving the ballot to every white male voter who had reached the age of 21 years. As the right of a woman to vote was based on the idea of property qualification, when that was swept away she lost the ballot.

I merely recall this fact to show that Maryland, which was the first colony to guarantee religious liberty to all her people, and which took the first steps toward securing the present Constitution of the United States, was also the first to give the ballot to woman.—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Eli's Fable.

As two jackals and a fox were traveling in company they came upon a dead chicken lying on the ground, and at once there was a quarrel between the jackals as to which should have the prize. They finally settled it by dividing the chicken between them, leaving the fox entirely out of the affair. An owl who had observed the proceedings asked the fox:

"But where do you come into this thing, Mr. Reynard?"

"Oh, I take my share in natural philosophy," replied the fox. "Firstly, that chicken was killed and placed here for an object. Secondly, the body was poisoned; and, thirdly, there go those jackals tumbling about and making their last kicks."

MORAL:

"And I may say further," observed Reynard, as he scratched his ear with his paw, "that when you are offered something for nothing it's a good idea to let somebody else sample it first."—New York Sun.

Substitutes for Perfume.

The various devices adopted to serve as a substitute for liquid perfume have never been entirely satisfactory when it comes to the necessity of imparting an enduring scent to a gown. The little silver hearts, perforated and containing the solid pellets of perfume, were rather ornamental than useful, even when there were no substitutes for them. They are still in use and dropped into the deepest recesses of the corsage, exude a faint and not very enduring perfume. Most of the Paris dressmakers put into convenient places in a gown the small bags of sachet powder of the scent affected by the wearer. Nearly every woman, who makes an effort to keep up with these novelties in daintiness, has her set of little sachet bags to be worn in the corsage, even if she does not have them sewed in every dress.

Soil.

The pilgrim did not conceal the compassion he felt.

"How," he exclaimed, "do you manage to wring a living from such a poor soil?"

"Oh, our soil makes an excellent sandbag!" protested the dark, sinister inhabitant, regarding the other narrowly.—Detroit Journal.

Vacation Arrangements.

"I can tell a woman's age by knowing what she takes to the seaside in her trunk."

"How do you tell?" "Well, if she's under 30 she takes more clothes than books; if she's over 30 she takes more books than clothes."—Art in Dress.

There is some wonder that a particularly good brand of cigars is not named the "Don't Worry."

No one cares where the flies go to in winter, but lots of people would like for them to go there in summer.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

The rains of the past week, while not copious, were very timely and will do a vast amount of good.

The municipal election in Kansas and Nebraska show Republican gains. "What's the matter with Bryan?"

The Palo Alto outrage has aroused the people of the entire State. The first business should be the punishment of all the parties to the crime. But the matter should not end there. The cause should be removed by the effectual and complete suppression of the vile traffic in Chinese women.

The public announcement made by Admiral Dewey declaring himself a candidate for President of the United States, has surprised the people quite as greatly as it has astonished the politicians.

The first question asked, "Upon what platform?" The great Admiral replies, "I am not prepared to state. The first conclusion of the public will be that this is a case of petticoat politics."

The Loud bill, which it was thought had been killed, has been taken up, amended, and now has a fair prospect of becoming the law of the land.

Now is the opportune time for those who favor a reduction of the rates paid to railroads for carrying the mails, to get in their work and secure such reduction through an amendment to the pending bill. Let us have both reforms and thereby save money enough to provide for penny postage and a cheap parcels post.

The Indianapolis dispatches of the 4th inst. give what purports to be an interview with President Jordan, in which the head of Stanford University is made to repeat a recent talk between himself and Governor Roosevelt of New York. According to the dispatch, when asked how he sized up McKinley, President Jordan replied by quoting Roosevelt, as follows: "McKinley has about as much backbone as the toy chocolate man that you see in the confectioner's stand. He is a dreadful disappointment."

The interview will doubtless prove to be a fake pure and simple; otherwise the Governor of New York and the President of Stanford University will be sized up by the public as a precious pair of political feather heads.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

After criticising Rev. C. M. Sheldon, most newspapers add, as an apology to religion, that they do not doubt his sincerity, or his modesty. Of course these editors know that Mr. Sheldon is not sincere, and that he is not modest. Mr. Sheldon started in to reform the newspaper business in a week, although he had no knowledge whatever of the business. To say that such a man is modest, is silly.—*Atchison Globe.*

It seems that the Loud bill is not dead as supposed. With certain objectionable features eliminated it may yet pass and become a public benefit.—*San Jose Herald.*

GLOBE SIGHTS.

The poorer a man is, the more apt he is to pay \$3 an hour for a sleigh.

There is no use denying that there is pleasure in telling a great secret.

If you must quarrel, make it so hot for the opposition that he will suggest a compromise, and peace.

When a man despises the community in which he lives, the community is not at fault, but there is something wrong with the man.

There is such a thing as wooden swearing. When people too polite to swear, bang doors and kick over chairs, that is "wooden swearing."

Some women look better in everyday clothes than they do in party dresses. That's the sort of women to admire.

We know of no worse sensation than to be in a hurry, and find our path obstructed by some one who is very slow.

The trouble seems to be that most of us have \$50 tastes, and \$25 salaries. "When you smell sugar," said an old fly to her children, "look out for fly paper."

If it were necessary for you to satisfy everybody, you would have been hanged long ago.

A hen trying to steal a nest doesn't act more suspiciously than an old girl who is preparing for her wedding, while trying to keep it secret.

Wherever you find a big fat woman married to a thin weazened little man, you will find a wife so affectionate she likes to sit on her husband's lap.

When a fool stays up half the night and blows in a lot of money, he calls it "living" and points to his saving go-to-bed-early neighbor with contempt.

It is the secret desire of every girl of sixteen to have her picture taken looking down at a rose, but it would be more practical if she looked at a pudding she was mixing.

"A man has been bothering me to vote for him. I did not intend to register, but now I intend to register, and vote for the candidate who has let me alone."—*Drake Watson.*
—*Atchison Globe.*

WHAT WE ALL WANT.

Would I could find me an enchanted cup. Like famous purple of Celtic Leprechaun. That fast with sheekles fills as fast as drawn;

A cup that quick as drained as quick fills up.

Oh dear! I'm so weary of toiling.

My flesh is a broiling, my feelings are blue;

This grinding and filing, my hands 'tis a soiling;

That e'er I was born I've learned to rue.

Against current wages 'tis striking the page is—

A spot that's umbrageous I'd like to lie on—

I deem it outrageous, this slander 'gainst wages,

I'm striking 'gainst working, let wages go on.

I'm so weary of toiling my beauty 'tis spoiling.

My Fates with dame fortune can never get on;

My flesh 'tis a baking, my blood 'tis a boiling.

I'd gladly quit working should wages keep on.

In drinking and punning with wages a running.

With naught sure of toiling save holding my hand

To some Gem in waiting, of credit and rating.

To pay current wages in coin of the Land.

—*DANIEL FLORENCE LEARY.*

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

Your chance to get ahead is to stop paying rent and own your own home, but don't buy a five room cottage with bath on Grand Avenue. Swell, new, modern, sunny, free from dampness, at your own terms.

E. E. Cunningham, Agent.

ORDINANCE NO. 162.

An Ordinance Regulating the Cutting and Trimming of Trees on and along the Public Roads, Highways and Places of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California, does ordain as follows:

Section I.

It shall be unlawful for any person to, and no person shall, cut down any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree or trees of any kind or character whatsoever, growing, standing or being on any public road or highway, or other public place, in the County of San Mateo, State of California, except such person shall have first procured, and shall hold, written consent and authorization therefor, had and obtained as in this ordinance provided and required.

Section II.

It shall be unlawful for any person to, and no person shall, trim or cut off, or remove any limb or limbs, branch or branches of or from any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree or trees of any kind or character whatsoever, growing, standing or being on any public road or highway, or other public place, in the County of San Mateo, State of California, except such person shall have first procured and obtained and shall hold written consent to trim, cut off and remove any such limb or limbs, branch or branches, of such tree or trees and such written consent had and obtained as in this ordinance provided.

Section III.

Any person who may desire to cut

down any tree or trees or to trim or to cut off or remove any limb or limbs, branch or branches from any tree or trees mentioned or referred to in this ordinance shall first apply to the owner of the land fronting or abutting on the public road or highway or public place on which such tree or trees are or are growing standing or being, or to the owner of the land or property on which such tree or trees are growing, standing and being, and the limb or limbs, branch or branches of which extend over or into such public road, highway or place.

Section IV.

If such written consent, on being applied for, is refused by or cannot be obtained from such owner, then the person who may desire to cut down any such tree or trees, or to trim or cut off, or remove any limb or limbs, branch or branches thereof or therefrom, may make known that fact to and thereupon apply for such written consent to and from the Supervisor of the District in which such tree or trees are or are growing or standing.

Section V.

No Supervisor shall have the right or authority to give the written consent provided for and required by this ordinance, unless it shall first appear to his satisfaction that the applicant has endeavored in good faith to procure the consent of the owner, as provided in and by this ordinance, and such Supervisor shall deem it for the public interest to grant such written consent, and no such written consent shall be given by any Supervisor of said County of San Mateo, except upon the further condition, that all of such work shall be done by a competent gardener, skilled in the cutting and trimming of trees and approved by such Supervisor as a suitable person to do such work, and all of said work to be done at the sole cost and expense of the person to whom the written consent is given, and all of said work to be done at a time when the least injury possible shall be done such tree or trees.

Section VI.

No person who, having obtained the written consent herein provided for and required, and who shall thereupon cut down or trim any tree or trees, shall permit any portion of the trunk, or any limb or limbs, branch or branches of any such tree or trees, to encumber or remain upon any public road or highway, or other public place.

Section VII.

Any person who shall cut down any tree or trees mentioned or referred to in this ordinance or shall trim or cut off, or remove from any tree or trees, whatsoever in this ordinance mentioned or referred to, any limb or limbs, branch, or branches thereof, without first having obtained the written consent required by this ordinance section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the County Jail of said County of San Mateo for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any judgment that the defendant pay a fine shall also direct that in case said fine be not paid, the defendant shall be imprisoned until the fine be satisfied, in the proportion of one day's imprisonment for every \$2 of the fine so imposed.

Provided, that the removal without the consent herein provided for of any limb or branch of any tree, or of any tree which shall be broken by any storm or other accident and by reason thereof have fallen on any wire or wires lawfully suspended from and being on any pole or poles on the public roads, highways or places of this County, shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

Section VIII.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days after its passage.

Passed and adopted as ordinance of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1900, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes and in favor of the passage of said Ordinance—Supervisors H. Q. Tilton, J. H. Coleman, J. Debenedetti, John McCormick, and P. H. McEvoy.

Noes and against passage of said Ordinance—Supervisors, none.

(Seal) P. H. McEVROY,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Attest: M. H. THOMPSON,

County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

By H. W. Schaberg, Deputy Clerk.

Our First Emperor.

At the time when the war with Spain had been brought to a successful close a number of statesmen were discussing the future of the country over their cigars in Washington.

At last one enthusiast exclaimed, addressing himself to the most prominent member of the group. "In my opinion we are drifting directly toward imperialism, and you, sir, should be the first emperor."

"Not if I know it," drawled the great man; "I am not fool enough to want to be the first emperor of a nation of such good shots."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The lawyer who knows his business knows the business of a great many other people.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The force of waves breaking on the shore is equal to 17 tons to the square yard.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$300 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. If it is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

NICARAGUA.

It Has Great Resources, but They Are Not Developed.

As an example of the evils of personal politics, Nicaragua stands pre-eminent. It has been the theater of war almost continuously ever since the country was discovered. There is no country of equal area upon which so much human blood has been wasted, or so much wanton destruction committed. In the settlement of questions that involved only the ambition of men or the rivalry of cities. For half a century three towns contended for the seat of government; and although Managua is now the residence of the president, Granada and Leon have never recognized it as the capital.

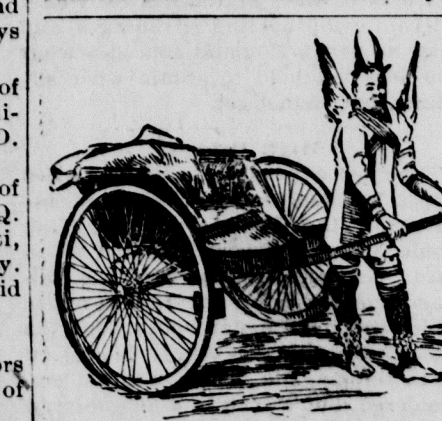
Nature having blessed Nicaragua with wonderful resources, peace and industry would make the country prosperous beyond comparison, but so much attention has been paid to politics that there has been little time left for anything else. Scarcely a year has passed without a revolution, and during the twenty-five years of its independence the republic has had five times as many rulers as it had in the three centuries during which it was under the dominion of Spain. It is a land of volcanic disturbances, physical, moral and political, and the mountains and the men between them have contrived to keep up an almost continuous commotion.

In mines, forests, fisheries and pastoral resources Nicaragua has been bountifully blessed by nature; but, if peace can ever be made permanent, its future wealth will come from the development of its agricultural lands. The forests are of great value, not for timber alone, but for rubber, drugs and dyewoods. The mines produce gold, silver, copper and some of the rarer metals, but they are worked by primitive processes, and political disturbances as well as lack of transportation facilities prevent their full development. The agricultural lands are divided into large estates, which are operated upon the same plan that prevailed among the planters of the South before the rebellion. The people are extravagant and usually anticipate their incomes, so that the crop of nearly every estancia is mortgaged to the commission merchant before it is harvested, and the planter is compelled to take any price that is offered him. He borrows money to pay his laborers and provide them with food, as well as to meet his own personal expenses, or draws on his credit at the nearest mercantile establishment. The peon is in debt to the planter, the planter to the merchant, the merchant to the exporter; and the latter conducts his business with funds furnished by his correspondents in New York, London or Hamburg. And so it goes on year after year. Each person involved in the transaction spends, in advance of its receipts, as much or more money than he makes, conducts his business on paper, like speculators in the stock market, meets deficits with mortgages, and causes the country to grow poorer each year, with no possible hope of redemption except by an influx of fresh blood and capital.—*W. Elmeroy Curtis, in the Forum.*

A NATAL JINRICKSHA BOY.

One of the Striking Institutions of South Africa.

This smiling young gentleman got up to "kill" in the feathers and horns (which suggest at once an angelic origin and connection with "another place") is simply a Jinricksha boy of a type common enough in Durban, in the Colony of Natal, where the photograph was taken. Note the details of the dress of this prince of dusky dandies. The horns, of course, are meant to inspire terror in the breasts of all other runners and drive them to "dop"—a



A NATAL JINRICKSHA BOY.

bad kind of brandy—and despair; the wings, no doubt, are symbolical of the runner's marvelous capacity for sprinting rather than a direct connection with the celestial family. Such trifles as earrings, a score or two of brass bangles, and a pair of fantastic leglets testify to the fact of this son of Ham being made of common clay and, therefore, prone to vanity. His short braided breeks are gaily decorated with ribbons, and round his neck is hung a triple row of beads strung on a strip of raw hide. His legs are stockinged, but his feet are bare.

Words Often Mispronounced.

Government—Gov-ern-ment, not Gov-er-ment.

Nuptial—Nup-shal instead of Nup-chal.

Niger—Ni-ger.

Billet-Doux—Bil-e-doo, or, in French, bee-yay-doo.

Beauregard—Bo-re-gard.

Religio-medici—Rel-ij-i-o-med-i-si.

Inconvenience—In-con-veen-yens, or In-con-veen-nee-ens (the latter being Worcester's secondary form).

Salicylic—Sal-i-sil-ic.

Electrolysis—E-lec-trol-y-sis.—*Indianapolis Press.*

The women claim that there would be less bad feeling among the men if they would turn their political meeting into card contests for prizes.

The Captain's Distinction.

On one of "Old Hoss" Hoy's trips across the Atlantic the steamer, moving slowly along in a dense fog at about 2 o'clock in the morning, struck the rocks off Fastnet, the light not being visible. Fortunately, nothing more than a scare for the passengers resulted. Everybody was soon on deck except Hoy, who had been having a hilarious time the night before and had slept all through the trouble. One of his friends sent a steward for him, and at last he appeared, still a trifle befogged. When the facts were explained to him, he joined fervidly in an impromptu praise service which the passengers were holding.

Finally there came a lull in the proceedings, and "Old Hoss" took advantage of it to propose three cheers and a tiger for the captain. This proposition caused much astonishment, and some one ventured to ask on what grounds he based the proposed honor to the captain.

Drawing himself up to his full height, "Old Hoss" replied impressively, "On the ground that he is the only man sailing the Atlantic ocean who could have hit that infernal rock without a light!"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

They Pay the Rent.

"There is," says a traveler, "a stock saying which they have at Queens-town, Ireland. It is there the steamers pick up the mails, which can leave London 12 hours later than the boats do Liverpool and overtake them there. Frequently, however, delays occur, and then the passengers kill time by going ashore, and the native is always in wait to sell them shillalaws and other things, such as bog oak jewelry, canes, etc., which are supposedly indigenous to and characteristic of Ireland."

"Some of the shillalaws are wonderful and awful to look upon and have no possible place in real life, their only object being to take in the unwary transatlantic traveler. One I saw there had a head fully six inches in diameter, with projecting knobs and roots thickly covering it. It was so heavy that to lift it was an effort and to carry it any distance without using a dray a physical impossibility. It was a murderous looking weapon, and a blow from it on the head would have done for any living thing, even a dandy from Georgia."

"Why," I asked in my surprise, "what on earth do you use this for?"

"That?" he rejoined. "Arrah, that's what we pay the rent with."

"I've got it yet."—*New York Tribune.*

Thanks They Need Editing.

The blue pencil apparently did not exist in olden times. We have read ten pages of Marcus Aurelius at a stretch without understanding a word of it. Epictetus is equally hard to read. Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus are philosophers without doubt, but they have a style that gives you a headache. Both need editing. The man with the blue pencil should get after Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus. Emerson's books also clamor for the blue pencil. Carlyle is another clumsy writer greatly in need of the blue pencil of a good editor. A wise saying is not a matter of faith. Unless you can see it and understand it it is not a wise saying.—*Atchison Globe.*

The Geographical Center.

The exact geographical center of the United States, calculating between longitudinal and latitudinal extremes, is a spot in Kansas about 20 miles north of the point at which the boundaries of Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory meet.

W. E. GILMAN F. G. LYNCH

Gilman & Lynch,

Restaurant

and Boarding.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

Tanfaran Park, South San Francisco, Cal. Western Turf Race Track.

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O. South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS: and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT IPOSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS.

April showers.
Buy a home.
Kaufmann sells boots and shoes.
Fresh goods at the People's Store.
Thos. Bennett of Alameda was in town Sunday.
The Baden Hotel has been leased to George Engel.
The Coast Advocate will soon remove to San Mateo.
Peter G. F. Foley of Blenheim was in town Wednesday.
Races at Tanforan on Monday. Last meeting of the season.
Remember our band boys by taking a ticket for their ball tonight.
Wanted.—A five or ten-acre lot, with cottage, suitable for chicken ranch.
Don't forget the ball of the brass band at McCuen's Hall this evening.
The fruit trees, cherry, plum and apple hereabout, are crowded with bloom.
The surveys for an extension of the Electric Ry. have been completed to San Mateo.
The date for the ball to be given by the brass band has been changed to April 7th.
Contractor J. A. Brucher commenced work on the Kavenagh house Wednesday.
Services at Grace Mission, Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 10 a. m.
Parties contemplate the erection of six new dwelling houses in this town at an early date.
Frank Miner has completed his work surfacing a portion of the San Bruno road with shell.
Fire insurance, first-class companies only. E. E. Cunningham, Agent, Postoffice building.
If you want insurance in first-class companies, apply to E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice building.
Rev. Mr. Goss will conduct the services at Grace Mission tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
The crop prospects are simply immense and these spring showers are making the prospect a certainty.
On Monday Tanforan Park will reopen for the last meeting of the Western Turf Association for this season.
Don't forget the grand ball to be given by the South San Francisco brass band, at McCuen's Hall, April 7th.
The trial of John Fitzgerald for the shooting of John Lennon will commence in the Superior Court Monday.
If you take but one paper, let it be your home paper and if you want more than one let the home paper come first.
The youngest daughter of Charles Chabert died on Sunday last and was buried on Monday at Holy Cross Cemetery.
The San Mateo Hunt Club has made a contract for new kennels for the hounds and dwelling for the keepers to cost \$1500.
The brick molds for Wyant & Co. arrived on Wednesday and the new firm will soon be ready to commence making bricks.
A horse was stolen at Redwood City on Wednesday night. The horse is a bay, weighing about 1400 pounds. No clew as yet—obtained to the thief.
A demurrer to the complaint in the case of the People vs. Van Hekeren was overruled by Judge Buck last Friday and the defendant ordered to plead today.
The last meeting of this season at Tanforan will open on Monday next and there will be two weeks of splendid sport on the best and fastest track of this coast or anywhere else.
Rumor has it that Burlingame will soon have a rival country club at Fair Oaks. Ground has been purchased and improvements are to follow. The Baldwin family are said to be at the head of the new enterprise.
The latest intelligence regarding Mrs. J. E. Rogers is sad indeed. She is lying at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, in a critical condition, too weak to bear removal to her home, and with very slight hopes of her recovery.
The following is a list of the letters remaining unclaimed at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal., April 1st, 1900: H. C. Carmen, Albert Johnson, J. D. Leeds, F. Rommel. Foreign—Mrs. D. Lawlor.
E. E. Cunningham, P. M.
If you take advice sometimes, also take a five-room cottage with bath, on suitable terms, on Grand avenue. New, modern, sunny; free from dampness. Don't pay any more rent.
E. E. Cunningham, Agent.
A letter received by Max Schott from Chris Ziusli announces the betrothal of Christian Ziusli and Anna Wild in Switzerland. The many friends of Mr. Ziusli at this place will be pleased to know that he will soon enter the state matrimonial.
The South San Francisco brass band will give a grand ball this evening at McCuen's Hall. Our local brass band deserves the support of our citizens and the hall should be filled. Admission, 50 cents. Ladies, free. Refreshments served at the hall.
Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard, on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.
H. H. Maddocks celebrated his 32d birthday on Sunday, April 1st. Mr. Maddocks has been employed continuously with the Western Meat Company the past seven years and has a host of friends in this little town, who wish

him good health and good luck throughout a long and happy life.
Mr. R. W. Smith was brought home on Tuesday with a broken rib. The accident occurred at Lovelock's Station on Monday, and was caused by the horse which Mr. Smith was riding, falling, and before he could extricate himself the horse started to run, dragging Mr. Smith some distance.
On Tuesday George Williams shot Thomas Pankin with a shotgun at Burlingame. Both men were hostlers in the employ of Prince Poniatowski. Williams was arrested and lodged in jail at Redwood City. He claims to have acted in self defense. An inquest will be held at 10 a. m. today.
Three arrests were made by Officers Neville and Carroll on Tuesday, of San Francisco hackmen, charged with doing business without a license. The charges were dismissed and the hackmen discharged upon the payment by each of costs and the sum of \$6, being the amount of the license for one year.
For the price you are paying in monthly rent, you can own your own home. Don't be a clam, but have a five-room cottage, with bath, modern, new, sunny; free from dampness, on Grand avenue.
E. E. Cunningham, Agent.
When the construction of the electric road to San Mateo is undertaken we understand it is the intention of the company to leave the county road and enter upon its private right of way at a point opposite Holy Cross Cemetery. The rails at the present time occupy the county road to Baden station. This portion of the road will in consequence be abandoned.—San Mateo Leader.
COUNTY BOARD IN SESSION.
The Supervisors met in regular session Monday, a full board being present.
On motion, the following were granted permits to obtain liquor license: First township—J. C. O'Connor, D. Donovan, Thomas Benner, J. Jorgensen, D. Hegerter and William Stevens. Fifth township—John Ralston.
The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the board for license: First township—Patrick Ferriter, James E. Conway, A. Morgana and V. Poulin. Third township—Louis Braut.
Thad Huber of the first township petitioned the board for a rebate of eighty-one dollars on the unused portion of his license. After considerable discussion the prayer of petitioner was granted. Debenedetti changed his vote from no to aye and gave notice of reconsideration at the next meeting.
George C. Ross appeared before the board and said the tree-trimming committee could come to no conclusion and urged that the ordinance first presented be adopted in its original form. Attorney Sutro, representing the Sunset Telephone Company, objected to certain portions of the ordinance, contending that trees on the highways should be trimmed at the instance of the Supervisors and by a skilled gardener. C. N. Kirkbride and E. F. Fitzpatrick thought the property owners should be consulted and urged the board to adopt the original ordinance. After considerable discussion the ordinance was amended giving the telephone company authority to remove any branches that may fall on its wires by reason of storm or accident. In all other cases a written consent must be obtained from property owners.
Warrants on Reclamation District No. 543, laid over at the last meeting, were again deferred.
A petition was read, signed by F. Murphy and others, asking that the boundary lines between the Fairview school district and Alpine district be changed so as to include the lands of A. Brown in the former. As the petition did not receive the approval of the Superintendent of Schools it was denied.
A communication was read from the State Board of Examiners stating that claims for half-orphans, amounting to \$840, were allowed for \$556. The deduction was made because it was discovered that many on the claims were not half orphans.
A communication from Fresno, notifying the board of the annual convention of Supervisors was filed.
A communication from the Emigration Commissioner was referred to the superintendent of the poor farm.
Tilton called the board's attention to an article in the city papers regarding the disinterment of Chinese bodies. It claimed that the city was losing \$14,000 annually since the establishment of a cemetery in this county. Ten dollars was the fee charged for each disinterment. The matter was fully discussed and the District Attorney instructed to prepare an ordinance charging a similar fee.
The report of viewers of the La Honda and Woodside road was received and May 21st fixed as the time for hearing same.
Supervisor McCormick presented a resolution, which was adopted, offering a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any one caught fishing out of season.
The claim of E. E. Cunningham was allowed for \$78. The sum of \$24 was deducted for vagrancy cases.
FIRST ROAD FUND.
James Johnson.....\$14 00
A. J. Bisset.....11 00
Robert Carrel.....25 00
South S. F. Imp't Co.....33 00
W. B. Gilbert.....12 00
Thomas O'Reilly.....24 00
Quinly & Haralson.....432 25
M. F. Fahy.....54 00
John Haggerty.....10 00
John Deenworth.....132 00
C. A. Warren.....21 00
E. Stegman.....18 00
M. Solger.....27 00
Fred Pierce.....27 00
FIRST ROAD DISTRICT—SPECIAL FUND.
A. H. German.....4 99
Henry Ridgway.....8 00

Albert Salem.....\$5 00
Thomas Kennedy.....9 00
John Bauer.....24 00
John Haggerty.....133 00
John F. Baker.....27 00
Gus Jelsky.....70 00
W. Rehberg.....92 00
E. S. Green.....30 00
G. A. Besset.....30 00
GENERAL FUND.
Times-Gazette.....18 00
A. D. Walsh.....138 29
W. M. Barrett.....109 00
P. F. Chamberlain.....12 15
G. Einstein.....4 50
H. H. Hurd.....2 50
Joseph Gettmann.....3 20
Hugh Kelly.....10 00
Geo. W. Lovie.....16 35
Sunset Co.....339 50
M. H. Thompson.....80 00
J. H. Mansfield.....45 60
Wm. F. Swift.....18 00
R. L. Mattingly.....100 00
Wm. F. Hartley.....100 00
Geo. H. Rice.....25 00
SALARY FUND.
John McCormick.....70 90
J. H. Coleman.....72 60
THE TREES WILL BE SPARED.
The people of San Mateo county who admire beautiful drives, and especially those which have made this county famous, owe a debt of gratitude to the Board of Supervisors for the law recently enacted by them for the protection of the shade and ornamental trees on the public highways. Messrs. Ross and Fitzpatrick, who ably acted as the people's champions before the board, are entitled to credit for the stand they took and are to be congratulated that through their efforts San Mateo county's roads and avenues will not in future be despoiled of their greatest attraction by the unskilled and arrogant employes of selfish and soulless corporations.—Democrat, Redwood City.
UNION PARK COURSING.
Hounds Drawn for an Extra Good Saturday Card.
Scarcity of hares is responsible for a shorter stake than usual at Union Coursing Park Saturday and Sunday, but the class of entries is good as a rule and the dogs are paired so that the card for Saturday will be the best of the year. As there are but eighty-four entries the racing will not begin until after the arrival of the 1 p. m. train on Saturday.—S. F. Chronicle.
DANCING SCHOOL.
Lessons in dancing every Tuesday and Friday evenings at Armour Pavilion. Admission 25 cents.
R. O. Thurman.
Same Thing.
At a woman's euchre party the other day one of the fair players stopped the game with this query: "What do they call a little black cat in England?" A number of the members had been in England, but they all had to give it up.
The riddle maker smiled sweetly as she trumped her partner's ace in true traditional style.
"Can't guess? Why, 'kitty, kitty'—just the same as anywhere else."
NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned, have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the business of manufacturing and selling brick; that the principal place of business of said partnership is South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California; and that said partnership and business will be conducted and carried on under the name and style of "South San Francisco Brick Company," and that the names and residence of each and all of said partners are as follows, to-wit:
Guy Wyant, residing at South San Francisco, California.
Charles A. Scherlin, residing at South San Francisco, California.
Dated March 1st, 1900.
GUY WYANT,
CHARLES A. SCHERLIN.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO.
On this 17th day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred, before me, E. E. Cunningham, a Notary Public in and for said County of San Mateo, personally appeared Guy Wyant and Charles A. Scherlin, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at my office in the said County of San Mateo, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Notary Public in and for the County of San Mateo, State of California.
MARKET REPORT.
CATTLE—Market is fairly active but prices are easier.
SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at easier prices.
HOGS—Hogs are selling at strong prices.
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices.
LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$10 (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.
Cattle—No. 1 fat steers 7 1/2c; second quality, 8c; Thin steers 7 1/2c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 5c; 6c.
Hogs—Hard, graded, 150 lbs and under 5 1/2c; over 150 to 250 lbs 5 1/2c; over 250 to 300 lbs 5 1/2c; rough heavy hogs, 4 1/2c.
SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4 1/2c; Ewes, 4 1/2c; Short Sheep 1/2c less. This Spring Lambs, 6 1/2c live wt.
Calves—Under 250 lbs. alive, gross weight, 5 1/2c; over 250 lbs 4 1/2c.
FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.
BEEF—First quality steers, 7c; second quality, 6 1/2c; third quality, 5 1/2c; first quality cows and heifers, 6c; second quality, 5 1/2c; third quality, 4 1/2c.
PORK—Large, 7 1/2c; small, 7 1/2c; 7 1/2c; This Spring Lambs, 9 1/2c; bulk, 10c.
Dressed Hogs—Hard, 8 1/2c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, 13c; Picnic hams, 9 1/2c; Atlanta ham, 9 1/2c; New York, 9 1/2c.
BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 13 1/2c; light S. C. bacon, 12 1/2c; med. bacon, clear, 10 1/2c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10 1/2c; clear light, 11 1/2c; clear ex. light bacon, 12 1/2c.
Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$14 50; do. hf-bbl, \$7 50; Family beef, bbl, \$13 50; hf-bbl, \$7 00 Extra Mess, bbl, \$13 00; do hf-bbl, \$6 75.
PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9 1/2c; do, light, 9 1/2c; do, Bellies, 10c; Extra Clear, bbls, \$19 50; hf-bbls, \$10 00; Stewed Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls, \$4 75; do, kits, \$1 35.
Lard—Prices are \$10:
Compound Tcs. 1/2c; 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 7 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 7 1/2c; 7 1/2c.
Cal. pure 8 1/2c; 8 1/2c; 8 1/2c; 8 1/2c; 8 1/2c.
In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/2c higher than on 5-lb tins.
Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen.
Canned Beef, 2s.
\$3.50; is \$1.50; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.50; is \$2.50.
Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

to repair your old - - -
to paper your old to alter or enlarge your -
to see plans for 4 rooms & bath \$150 down and \$11 per month
If so, see
J. F. LYMAN,
Carpenter Shop
GRAND AVENUE
HOUSE?
DO YOU WANT
WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$800 a year and expenses. Straight; bona-fide no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.
REWARD!!!
The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.
NOTICE.
Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock. p. m.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.
House Moving
Teaming
Grading
CONTRACTING.
J. G. Stout,
South San Francisco, Cal.
IF YOU WANT
GOOD MEAT
Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.
J. L. WOOD,
Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.
Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.
Orders Solicited.
South San Francisco, Cal.
ARMOUR HOTEL
HENRY MICHENFELDER: Proprietor
Table and Accommodations
The Best in the City.
Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.
Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel.
South San Francisco, Cal.
Beer & Ice
—WHOLESALE—
THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.
For the Celebrated Beers of the
Wieland, Fredericksburg,
United States, Chicago,
Willows and
South San Francisco
BREWERIES
—AND—
THE UNION ICE CO.
Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

WESTERN TURF ASSOCIATION
TANFORAN PARK
SIXTH MEETING:
April 9th to 21st, 1900, inclusive.
SIX HIGH-CLASS RUNNING RACES EVERY WEEK DAY,
Rain or Shine, Beginning at 1:30 P. M.
The ideal winter racetrack of America. Patrons step directly from the railroad cars into a superb grand stand, glass-enclosed, where comfortably housed in bad weather they can enjoy an unobstructed view of the races.
Trains leave Third and Townsend Sts. at 9:00, 10:40 and 11:30 a. m., and 12:15, 12:35, 12:50 and 1:25 p. m., returning immediately after last race at 4:45 p. m. Rear cars reserved for women and their escorts. No smoking. Valencia street cars 10 minutes later.
SAN JOSE AND WAY STATIONS—Arrive at San Bruno at 12:45 p. m. Leave San Bruno at 4:00 and 4:45 p. m.
RATES—San Francisco to Tanforan and return, including admission to track, \$1.25.
W. J. MARTIN, President. F. H. GREEN, Secretary and Mgr.
United States Laundry.
Office, 1004 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
First-Class Work Guaranteed. Moderate Rates.
Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco, on Tuesday and Fridays every week.
J. T. CASEY, Agent.
UNION COURSING PARK
The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World
IS NOW IN OPERATION AT
COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.
SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!
Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys
—AT KILN PRICES—
Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money
Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.
BADEN BRICK COMPANY
South San Francisco, Cal.
South San Francisco Laundry
C. CRAFT, Prop'r.
Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.
All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

THE FREEMAN.

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That he'll not confederate for his harm
Can wind around him, but he casts it off
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
He looks abroad into the varied field
Of Nature, and though poor perhaps compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy
With a propriety that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—my Father made them all!

—William Cowper.

THE TRUMPET CALL

There was something worse than weeping and wailing among the Pink dragons when it became known that their pet squadron had been gobbled up by the enemy and sent off to languish in the retirement of the racetrack at Pretoria. Even their old rivals, the Tyrones fusiliers, with whom they had met and fought in all parts of the world with belts and fists, had nothing but pity for them, and delicately forbore to make any remarks upon the news.

Since they were under orders for the Cape the Tyrones fusiliers were on their best behavior, and the Pink dragons at the depot felt too low and depressed even to desire a farewell fight with the Irishmen.

So they chummed instead. For the first time in the history of the British army Pink dragons and Tyrones fusiliers were seen walking together, drinking together and smoking each other's tobacco. Some of them even walked out with the same girl, and proud were the damsels who walked out escorted by a fusilier and a dragon, thus forming a link, as it were, 'twixt two gallant regiments which had been at enmity since the days of Wellington.

No man could rightly trace the cause of the quarrel between them. One historian claimed that at the battle of Waterloo the fusiliers had peppered the dragons under the mistaken impression that they were French cavalry, thus adding injury to insult. Another authority held that the trouble arose between the regiments during the peninsular war, when, after the fierce battle of Albuera, the fusiliers had come up for their share of some pipes of looted Valdepenas wine to find that the Pink hussars had absorbed the last glassful and had filled up the pipes with water.

Perhaps the truest story of the feud was that which told how, when quartered in the same town, after the Crimean war, the dragons and fusiliers had intermarried freely, so that they had become almost as one family. All had gone well until the daughters of the fusiliers who had wedded dragons began to patronize the daughters of dragons who had married fusiliers referring to their husbands as "fut sojers."

Anyhow, all these wrongs were forgotten in the one great trouble which had befallen the Pinks. Sympathy found beryl to drown sorrow, and no one rejoiced but the wives of the men who had been made prisoners. When the day of departure came for the fusiliers, the band of the Pinks, played them down to the station. Then the dragons hung on the footboards of the carriages to bid them a last farewell, and close-cropped heads were cuffed affectionately.

"Will bring 'em back, don't you fear, an' their 'orses, too," said the Tyrones fusiliers.

"An' ould Kruger wid 'em," interposed a corporal on his own account. Although there was plenty of room in the special train, the Tyrones fusiliers preferred to travel fifteen in a compartment, as being more sociable and convivial than the orthodox five a side. So the bugler had a compartment all to himself, and was spreading himself accordingly.

"Don't you be afraid, Danny," he said to the trumpeter; "I'll keep a good lookout for your chaps when we reach Pretoria, an' I'll see what I can do for 'em!"

"Don't you be too sharp an' got a-cuttin' yerself, Bugler Simmons!" replied the trumpeter, with gentle sarcasm, "especially along of that new bay'nit o' yours, an' if you see my pettitioner friend, Corporal 'Awkey along o' them pris'ners, give 'im my love an' arak 'im if 'e likes Pretoria better'n Portland. All right, guv'nor—all right! Keep yer 'ands off the army, can't yer. It's a-lavin' its precious lives for the likes o' you, ain't it?"

These last remarks were addressed to the guard.

"Don't forget them calls I taught yer!" cried the trumpeter to his departing friend.

"Not 'arf!" shouted back the bugler appreciatively.

Then, having made a grimace at the guard, he pulled in his head and settled himself comfortably in the corner to start a tiny packet of particularly villainous cigarettes which had been pressed on him by a sympathetic friend as they marched out of the barracks.

Beyond the trumpeter of the Pink dragons, Bugler Simmons had had no friends to see him off. He had not missed this last tribute to the departing soldier, since throughout his short life he had never enjoyed the privileges of relationship.

He had been an orphan at the tender age of 6 months, had been raised in a

workhouse school, and had drifted into the army by reason of his proficiency in sounding wind instruments.

One lady, indeed, as the troops had marched down to the train, had, much to his indignation, lifted him in her arms and kissed him.

"Just as if I was a bloomin' baby!" he remarked scornfully to himself as he sat in the corner puffing bravely at his cigarette; "wait till we comes across some o' them Boers, that's all!"

Five weeks later the bad luck of the Pink dragons fell upon the Tyrones fusiliers, and Bugler Simmons had his first chance of tasting the stern realities of war to the uttermost dregs of the cup.

Of course, it was nobody's fault in particular, and everybody's fault in general, and the fusiliers cursed nothing but their own proverbial luck, when they found themselves at the nightfall of a day of battle cut off from the army and surrounded by an overwhelming force of Boers.

They occupied the position of some strength, such as the Boers themselves love—a bowlder-strewn kopje, standing high above the surrounding plain. In the middle of the afternoon an order had come that they were to take the position.

They had taken it, with a loss of over 100 men.

Later on a message had come, saying: "Hold position until you are reinforced."

They had held the position with the loss of another hundred men against an overwhelming Boer attack, but the reinforcements had never arrived, and the cartridges were beginning to run short. Then, with twilight, the heavy firing of cannon on the surrounding hills had died away.

The fire of their opponents, too, as the day drew to a livid streak of gray over the western mountains, had slackened down to an occasional sniping shot.

Bugler Simmons had been very happy all the afternoon. He had found a snug corner between two large bowlders, occupied by a wounded Boer, one of the defenders of the hill who had been left behind in the fight.

He had tied up the Boer's legs with tender fingers and an air of importance which had brought a quiet smile to the bronzed face of his patient.

"Now, I'm just a-goin' to borrow that Mousen o' yours for a bit o' shootin'!" he had remarked coolly when he had concluded the operation to his fancy; "that is, if you don't mind me pottin' at your pals," he added with some diffidence.

The Boer laughed. He was an Irish "Boer," and, although a citizen of the Transvaal, had no great sympathy with his friends, who had left him so precipitately when the Tyrones had rushed the kopje at the point of the bayonet.

"Never mind me, youngster," he replied as he slipped off his bandolier, which was well filled with cartridges. "I'm only a prisoner of war."

"You talk jolly good English for a Dutchy," remarked Bugler Simmons, as the Boer showed him how to load the strange weapon.

"My father was Irish," answered the Boer.

"Then you're on the wrong side, cocky," said Bugler Simmons with conviction.

"I shan't be to-morrow morning," answered the prisoner with grim meaning.

"You mean we shall all be dead if those reinforcements don't come up?" queried Bugler Simmons.

His prisoner nodded.

"Looks like it, don't it?" remarked the boy cheerfully; "but we ain't dead yet, wot? We ain't got much money, but we do live!" he added, as he sighted and fired.

"Hit anything?" asked the Boer with a laugh.

"Kicks a bit!" suggested Bugler Simmons, rubbing his shoulder.

"She's a bit heavy for a young 'un like you," answered the Boer, as he slipped another cartridge into the breech. "By the way, sonny," he added, "how old are you?"

"Fourteen last birthday," replied Bugler Simmons promptly.

"Too young for this business," murmured the wounded man to himself.

"Say, Dutchy," said the bugler, "d'ye see that chap down there, crawling behind that rock? Is he a pal o' yours?"

"I don't think so," answered the Boer. "Why?"

"'Cos I'm going to pot 'im," replied Bugler Simmons quickly, as he cuddled the stock of the rifle against the cheek which the lady had kissed, and sighted.

The Boer behind the rock was aiming at a wounded British soldier who had dropped in the rush for the kopje and was now trying to crawl to cover.

There was a sharp report, as the whole of the bugler's little body twisted with the recoil of the rifle, and the Boer behind the rock pitched forward on to his face.

"Got 'im!" said the small savage triumphantly; "my, but that was a close shave for Private Jones!"

He had certainly saved the wounded private's life.

"That was a clean shot, young 'un," said the Boer with approval, "but you mustn't show your body like that when you fire, or you'll get plugged, as safe as eggs!"

"Right, oh, Dutchy!" acquiesced the delighted bugler. Then a thought struck him. "I say, would you like something to read?" he asked, thrusting his smoke-fouled little paw into the breast of his tunic. "Here's the half-penny journal wot I take in when I'm at home. It's six weeks old, but there's some proper reading in it; all about pirates and snakes and buried money. The worst of it is that those chaps always knock off their stories in the most excitin' parts. Now, there's Jack Dasher away in that story, 'e's just going to get nobbled by the pirates wot are com-

ing up the hill after him, and you gets so excited that it fairly makes you sick when it cuts off short just as the pirate king comes up the hill with his mouth full of knives an' about three thousand pirates behind him!"

The Boer took the tattered dog-eared paper, and a queer look came into his eyes as he regarded this remarkable youngster, who, in the very face of death, was more interested in the fate of a novelette hero than in his own.

"I say, youngster," he said; "why don't you clear out of this and get back to the army?"

"Wot! an' leave our chaps be'ind? Not me!" responded the bugler rather indignantly.

"There will be about seven thousand men on to you by daybreak, and your general seems to have forgotten you. If you keep those two stars in a line with the top of yon mountain peak, you will come to the horses of the commando which are surrounding us now. Why not take my hat and run down there, collar a horse and ride for reinforcements. Your general has mislaid you. There are some good horses down there too; some that we collared with a squadron of your dragons," added the Boer.

Then Bugler Simmons made no more demur. He sought his officer, who had been mourning him as dead, and laid a plan before him. His officer gave him his blessing and a compass, the face of which was painted with luminous paint, so that its points might be read easily in darkness, and explained to him the probable position of the British forces.

Half an hour later Bugler Simmons was crawling quietly among a dense crowd of Boer horses. Armed with a penknife, he cut hobbles after hobbles till, in the darkness, he came to a bridled and saddled horse, who attempted to bite him affectionately.

He felt the brute's knees. There was no doubt about it. He had happened upon an old friend, Corporal Hawkey's Ginger, late of the Pink dragons, now serving in a Boer remount.

For reasons best known to himself Ginger always bit at a trumpeter, but he allowed Simmons to climb on to his back without resenting.

Some Boers on the outside of the crowd of horses moved backward and forward suspiciously, and Bugler Simmons lay low on Ginger's neck as he inflated his lungs and placed his trumpet to his lips.

The Boers and the besieged on the hill above heard a sharp succession of cavalry calls sounding from the midst of the horses.

They were answered by the tramp of disciplined hoofs as the horses of the squadron galloped toward the sound of the trumpet. In another second the whole mass of horses was in motion, surging round Ginger, on whose back lay Bugler Simmons, giving call after call, until he felt the troop horses responding, bringing their Boer brothers with them.

"Forward!" "Charge!"

The calls rang out in quick succession.

The dragons' horses set example while the Boer steeds stamped in sympathy. Picket ropes and hobbles snapped like pack threads and there was a thunder of hoofs on the plain. In vain the Boers shouted and tried to head them off. The mass had started, and from the center rang out the "Charge," which kept the leaven in a state of wild excitement. In a few minutes Bugler Simmons was surrounded by a racing crowd of 800 horses, against which nothing could stand.

They charged over a Boer encampment, and the twenty men who occupied it were found the next day beaten to a pulp beneath the thundering hoofs.

The pace slowed after six miles, when an English patrol rode in sight. The trumpet from the middle of the mob of horses sounded a signal of distress, and the patrol bore down.

"Are you a circus?" called the officer in charge.

He rode in and cut the bugler's horse out of the snorting, stamping mob.

"If you please, I've come for a little help for the Tyrones fusiliers," answered Bugler Simmons faintly, but with a tone of rodent sarcasm. "You can tell those blooming reinforcements that we couldn't send cabs for them, but I've brought them a few horses!"—Pictorial Magazine.

Hard Work at the Vatican.

I met a prelate employed in the Vatican the other day, and in the course of our conversation began to deplore my hard lot in having to stay in Rome during the heat of the summer and work, says Pall Mall Gazette. "Oh, well," he said, "you are not worse than we are in the Vatican. Now that most of the employees are away we who are left have to work hard."

"Work!" I exclaimed. "Yes, walk in the Vatican gardens and count the grapes of the Pope's vineyard!"

"Do you know that every evening the mail brings to the bronze doors of the Vatican an average of 20,000 letters and newspapers, to say nothing of telegrams? All the letters have to be opened, sorted and classified, while the newspapers are read and selections cut or extracts made during the night to be ready for perusal by the officers of state early next morning."

"And where does the Pope come in?" I interrupted. "They say he works as hard!"

"Much of this work is submitted to him, and he should read all the letters addressed 'Sanctitati Suae Leoni Papae XIII., felleter regnanti.' However, as the whole twenty-four hours of the day would not be enough for the pontiff to even glance over them, he only sees what Cardinal Rampolla thinks necessary for his inspection."

Catch-as-catch-can is the matrimonial motto of some girls.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

The Deceased Eminent Catholic Churchman of Iowa.

The third Catholic bishop and the first archbishop of Dubuque is dead—John Hennessy. He was 75 years old.

The archbishop was born in America, Ireland, in 1825. Twenty-two years later he came to America and began his studies for the priesthood in Carondelet Seminary near St. Louis and holy orders was conferred upon him three years later. His first mission was at New Madrid and Gravois, Mo. His field covered 6,000 miles of territory without a railroad and he endured countless privations in trying to cover it to minister to the scattered Catholics of his parish. In 1854 he became professor of dogmatic history at Carondelet and in 1857 its president. In 1860 he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church at



BISHOP HENNESSY.

St. Joseph, Mo., and left it in 1860 to be consecrated bishop of Dubuque. In 1893 he was chosen archbishop of the province of which Dubuque is the ecclesiastical see.

His zeal in Catholic education made him distinguished. During his priesthood hundreds of structures were erected to develop Catholic instruction and forward Catholic influence. But it is as a theologian, orator and thinker that he will be best remembered. His erudition and oratory placed him alongside of the greatest churchmen of the country. And it was a source of inexpressible pleasure to see his labors so abundantly rewarded. When he first went to Iowa the Catholic population was very small. Largely to his energy it grew rapidly and from a few thousands spread until to-day its membership exceeds 300,000 in the State.

CHORE BOY TO MILLIONAIRE.

Interesting Life Story of One of Indiana's Wealthiest Men.

To advance from the humble position of "chore boy" on a farm, receiving 50 cents a week, to be one of the leading business men of a State is indeed a long step, but this is what has been accomplished by James Oliver, of South Bend, Ind. He has fought his way alone and unaided from poverty to riches and now holds a prominent place in social and industrial circles.

Mr. Oliver was born in Scotland in 1823 and came to America when 13 years of age. He located in Geneva, N. Y., and secured a place on a farm at 20 cents a week. His father and brother had preceded him to America and were located on another farm near by. In



JAMES OLIVER.

1835 the three removed to Indiana and James secured employment on a farm at \$6 a month. Saving a little money, he made an investment in real estate which gave him a start. Then he learned the molder's trade and in 1855 became a manufacturer on a small scale. His business grew and, by devising a plan whereby an improvement he had long sought was accomplished, he was started on the road to riches. Success, having once smiled upon him, became lavish in the bestowal of her bounty and his wealth is now estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Although one of Indiana's wealthiest men, Mr. Oliver remembers his early struggles and the rough hand of the honest laborer is to-day as warmly grasped by him as is the gloved hand of the aristocrat. He is a firm friend of the deserving and many young men owe their success in life to timely help and words of advice from him.

Hens Get Gout from Eating Meat.

A Breslau doctor has succeeded in producing gout in hens by feeding them with meat. He gave the hens nothing but horseflesh, without fat, and as much water as they would drink, with deplorable results to the unfortunate fowls. Having instilled the disease, he then undertook to drive out the uric acid by administering powdered egg shells, which restored the hens to their normal condition.

You can't always measure a widow's grief by the length of her veil.

Value of Consulships.

"Young man," said a noted Illinois congressman in the house restaurant at the capitol, "when you get a chance to be a consul for the United States select a smoky city, one where there are many factory chimneys. Do not try for the fashionable capitals. Leave them for the ambassadors. Go where the air is murky, for there business is lively, and many a consignment is sent to the United States. This means fees, and fees mean a good income for the consul."

In the course of his chat the congressman made the general statement that consuls who are making the most money from fees are the quietest, most unassuming, uncompaining employees of the government. "They do not set up claims for a salary instead of fees," he said. "Oh, no; but like the wise boy where the raspberries are thick they let the world forget, so far as possible, that they are on earth. Let a consular office be changed from the fee to the salary system, and it at once becomes alluring to a voracious lot of aspirants. Some one finds out perhaps that the political support of this particular consul is weak, and then influence is used, and soon there is a change."

"One of the most profitable consulships is that of Liverpool. The salary is \$6,000, but the fees bring the emoluments up to several times that amount, and a generation ago the income of the consul at Liverpool was \$50,000 a year. This has been reduced by abolishing fees."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Shattered Diamonds.

"Under certain conditions, which are very rare and remarkable," said an old jeweler, "a diamond may be shattered to atoms by a smart, sudden blow. The stone seems to disintegrate and fly apart, as nearly as I can express it, and when the Kimberley gems first came into the market the Brazilian brokers claimed that they were especially subject to that kind of accident. For the time being the story had its effect on trade, but it was proved to be untrue, and the incident is now forgotten. In the course of an experience of nearly 40 years I have known of only two cases of diamonds being broken."

"One occurred many years ago, when I was working in a shop in the old Reld House in Chattanooga. A lady customer dropped a cluster brooch from the counter to the tiled floor, a distance of about 8 1/2 feet. It struck squarely on the center stone, which was broken into a number of small, irregular fragments. The diamond had weighed about two carats."

"The other instance took place here in New Orleans about six years ago. A St. Louis traveling man named Crawford had a solitaire weighing 1 1/2 carats set in a ring. He was standing in the store and while conversing about something made a sudden gesture and struck the stone against a metal fixture. It was split into small, jagged splinters, a number of which we found on top of the showcase. The drummer himself was the most astonished man I ever saw. He had supposed diamonds were indestructible simply because they were hard."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Bismarck Story.

In M. Georges Michel's life of the late M. Leon Say some of the economist's letters are reproduced, and among them is one addressed to his wife describing the reception by Bismarck at Versailles of the war fine of \$8,000,000 that Paris had to pay. M. Leon Say was one of the commissioners sent with the money in bank notes to hand it over to German commissioners in Bismarck's presence. The \$8,000,000 was counted on a billiard table. When this was done, a receipt was shown to M. Say and then placed in an envelope which was to be sealed.

The seal falling to bite into the wax, Bismarck impatiently said to the secretary, "You do not know your business."

He snatched the seal from him, rubbed it for a short time on the hair of his hand and then said, "Try now." The result was a clear impression.

They All Like School.

"I'm not going to school today," she cried jubilantly. "Oh, I'm sorry for you girls who'll have to sit at your desks and study."

"Why aren't you going?" they asked. "Because," she replied, "I have to go to the dentist's."

Thus we learn the place that education takes in the list of childhood's evils.—Chicago Post.

Evidently.

Dasherly—it cost him \$1,000,000 to put his Chicago son-in-law on his feet. Flasherly—Dear me, but those Chicago people have large feet.—Kansas City Independent.

HOME CURES

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

Lost Manhood, Private Diseases and Contagious Blood Poison a Specialty.

If you cannot visit San Francisco write for free copy of our "Marriage Guide," advice, question list, etc. Letters confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.



You may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid after you are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines or appliances free to patients.

DR. MEYERS & CO.
731 MARKET ST., S. F.

The Ideal Man.

There is much rivalry between colleges as to which will produce the ideal man. By this they mean a strong and intellectual man. Health will demand first consideration, for upon that depends all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will keep the bowels regular and the stomach healthy by curing stomach disorders. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

Of his own fortunes he was architect. He drew a very gaudy, brilliant plan; It happened very much as you'd expect—He left the building to another man.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Before him lies a whole day's work—See how he dived, graceless and stark; He loafs and smokes—oh, wasted power—Then whirls and does it in an hour.

Never Grip Nor Gripes. Don't open a door with an ax, use a key! Don't open your bowels with mercurial pill poison, use Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

"How do you feel about this movement to abolish bells?" "I'm down on the rising bell; but the dinner bell is all right."

We would like you to try Adam's Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills for your Spring Medicine this year. They are cheap and good, and never disappoint; 10c, 25c; druggists.

"Pa, what is a 'short' load of coal?" "Why, a load of coal that gives out before it is paid for."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him by his firm WEST & TRAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Any signs of spring in your suburb?" "Oh, yes! We are burning twice as much coal this month as we did last month."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabacher, La., August 26, 1895.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A Tell-tail. A "befo' de wah" matron was teaching one of the little darlings on her plantation how to spell. The primer she used was a pictorial one, and over each word was its accompanying picture, and Polly glibly spelled "o-x, ox," and "b-o-x, box," etc.

But the teacher thought that she was making too rapid progress, so she put her hand over the picture and said, "Polly, what does o-x spell?"

"Ox," answered Polly nimbly.

"How do you know that it spells ox, Polly?"

"Seed his tail," replied the apt Polly. —San Francisco Argonaut.

Each day in the year the owners of slot machines in New York city purchase 1,000 pounds of chocolate with which to fill the machines.

In the coaching days it cost from \$5 to \$6 to go from York to London.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came out of me after my taking two boxes of CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

Geo. W. BOWEN, Peard, Miss.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripes. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 515

NO-TO-BAC Sells to CURE Tobacco Habit

Swiftest, Strongest Saves Most and Lasts Longest

Remington Standard Typewriter

Questions for Women

If you were offered sure aid in time of trouble would you put it aside and accept something of doubtful efficiency?

If you saw before you a strong and safe bridge leading to your goal, would you ignore it to try some insecure and tottering structure?

The answer to these questions is plain. You would, of course, choose without hesitation what all evidence showed to be the safe thing, and you would risk nothing in useless experiments.

Why, then, do some women risk one of their most precious possessions—their health—in trying medicines of unknown value, which may even prove harmful to them?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of years. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and nothing could have given it this sale except its own merit.

Do not try any experiments, but buy what is known to be reliable. Mrs. Pinkham's Compound can do all that is claimed for it, and all statements in regard to it can be easily verified. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for a little book she has just published containing letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster and others.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is offered free of charge to all women who write to her for aid. This invitation is constantly renewed. A million women have been cured of serious female ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Falling of the Womb:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I see your advertisement in the papers in regard to treating woman's diseases, and would be grateful to you for your advice in my case. I am suffering from falling of womb, have pains in my sides and legs, in fact I ache all over. I am getting so weak I cannot stand on my feet much. I have the headache sometimes, and a choking, tight feeling in my breast and throat. Have a baby seven months old. I hope to hear from you soon, as I am in so much distress."—Mrs. J. R. COMPTON, Eggboro, Va., May 16, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your advice and I am now on the second bottle of your Vegetable Compound and I think it is going to cure me. If it does I will ever praise it, for I am, and have been a great sufferer; but now I live in hopes of getting well."—Mrs. J. R. COMPTON, Eggboro, Va., July 12, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Again I write to you. When I first wrote to you for advice in regard to my troubles I thought I could never get well again. After receiving your letter I followed your advice exactly, and thanks to you, I am cured of that dreadful disease. I cannot find words to express the good your medicine will do. It is really more than was recommended to me."—Mrs. J. R. COMPTON, Eggboro, Va., April 12, 1899.

Two Women Cured of Irregularity, Falling of the Uterus and Ovarian Trouble.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have female weakness. Menstruation irregular, and I suffer bearing-down pains in left side and hip. My doctor said I had womb trouble and enlargement of the ovaries. I have doctors two months, but see no improvement."—Miss MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Your good advice has been worth more than all I ever received from a doctor. Words cannot express my gratitude to you for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After twelve years' suffering I am stout and healthy."—Miss MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill., April 28, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I suffer female troubles. My doctor wishes my ovaries taken out, but I shall never consent. Menstruation is irregular and my head has a tired feeling. Hospital treatment does me no good. I have five children and am forty-four years old. Please advise what medicine to take."—Mrs. E. H. SONDERA, 437 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa., September 27, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed the advice you gave me and your medicine has cured me. I felt better when I had taken the Vegetable Compound but a week."—Mrs. E. H. SONDERA, Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1899.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration and Inflammation of the Bladder Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have used your Vegetable Compound for female weakness and it has done wonders for me. I also had nervous prostration—was not able to look after my household work. After taking one bottle I began to improve, and am now better in every way and feel like a different person."—Mrs. DELLA KEISER, Marionville, Pa., February 22, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound enough for the good it has done me. I suffered from inflammation of the bladder. I tried doctors, but obtained no relief. At last I decided to write to you, and now, thanks to your remedies, I am entirely cured."—Mrs. K. S. GRADY, 131 Union St., High Bridge, New York City, April 11, 1899.

REPUBLICS ONLY IN NAME.

Latin-American Countries Are Governed Upon Despotism Lines.

"The Latin republics," said a New Orleans man, who has recently been making a business tour in South America, to a few friends, who were dining with him in this city, "are the worst apologies for republics in the entire calendar of free states. Affairs in these republics are, I sincerely believe, becoming better of late, but it is the simplest thing in the world to provoke a revolution. We are all familiar with the changes of government that have taken place within the last decade, but few understand how easy it has been, and still is in some of these republics, to precipitate a rebellion, turn a ruler out of office, upset a government, and create general anarchy. I was in one of these republics some years ago when a revolution, or rather an attempt at revolution, occurred, for it was not a genuine success.

"I was, with a friend, about to go to breakfast when a party of about twenty men appeared in the street along which we were passing. About the same number of men came into sight from an opposite direction and the fun began. Every man had a cloak over his shoulders, though the weather was oppressively warm, and when they sighted each other the cloaks were thrown aside and more brass medals, rainbow-tinted ribbons, red sashes and other gorgeous insignia of something or other I never saw. They began firing at each other, and soon the street was filled with a multitude of troops and about an equal number of revolutionists. My friend and myself took refuge in a clubhouse over which the English flag was flying. The Government troops dispersed the rebels on this occasion, and when we left in the afternoon for our respective locations the same national flags that were flying at sunrise were still hanging at their staffs. It was on this occasion a bloodless and futile revolution, and people went about their business on the next day with the same composure and contempt for one party or the other as they had on the day before the opera bouffe rebellion."—Washington Times.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

In a new German device for cleaning large panes of glass a frame is attached to the window to support two endless chains, the latter carrying a horizontal bar, fitted with a cleaning strap to come in contact with the pane as the bar is raised or lowered.

Pneumatic tires are protected from puncture by a new guard, comprising a series of semi-circular scales forming an endless chain around the tire with eyelets formed at the ends of the scales, through which a wire is threaded to retain the guard in place.

A Texan has designed a handy twine-holder for use in stores, having a pair of horizontal spindles on which conical packages of twine are placed, with a vertical rod on which a weight slides, the cord being drawn through two eyelets and the weight, the latter taking up the slack as it falls.

A folding hat has been patented by a Scotch woman, a single sheet of stiff paper or other material being folded into transverse plaits, with a crease through the center at right angles with the plaits, which allows one portion to bend out and form the brim after the sheet is bent into a tube.

Oil cans are prevented from exploding by a new valve attachment, a chamber being formed at the inner end of the spout, with a spring-actuated valve to shut the opening from the chamber to the can, the entrance of the flame expanding the gas in the chamber and closing the valve instantly.

An improved folding tobacco pipe has the bowl flattened at the sides to fit in the pocket, with a hole drilled through one side in which the stem is inserted, the latter being bent at an angle and provided with a spring which allows it to be lowered and folded on the side of the bowl when not in use.

In Virginia a company has been formed for the manufacture of an artificial marble, which closely resembles the genuine and can readily be carved, the ingredients being milk of lime, glycerine, silicate of soda, soap, salt and marshmallow root, together with a cement which thickens and combines the components.

Poor Lo Opening an Account.

An Indian not long ago went to Rapid City, S. D., from his reservation, accompanied by his squaw, his daughter and two hand satchels. He proceeded to one of the banks, and, after some hesitation, produced \$2,000 from the grips and proceeded to open an account. He is entered as the only Indian bank depositor in South Dakota and as one of the largest holders of ready cash among his race.

Where the Air is Pure.

An aeronaut says that there is the same difference in the air at the earth's surface and at an altitude of half a mile that there is between water in a muddy puddle and the purest spring water. He states that for a time one feels, after coming down from an ascent, as if one were breathing "solid dust."

Country-Bred Saleswomen the Best. A New York expert says that a country girl is better than her city-bred sister as a saleswoman. He gives as his reasons for this that the country girl is not so likely to have her head full of social amusements; that she is, as a rule, more attentive to her business; and that she studies the wants of her customers more than the city maiden.

A Kentucky statesman looks upon a morning cocktail as a sort of constitutional amendment.

Blood Humors

Are Cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood.

Cures All Eruptions.

Eradicates Scrofula.

"I always take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring and it is the best blood purifier I know of." Miss PEARLE GRIFFIN, Baldwin, Mich.

"Eruptions that came on my face have all disappeared since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my father of catarrh." ALMA HAMILTON, Bloomington, Ind.

"I had scrofula sores all over my back and face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I could not see any sign of the sores." Orno B. MOORE, Mount Hope, Wis.

LIKE THE LITTLE ONES.

Men, as a Rule, Are Fond of the Society of Children.

"There's a very general idea abroad in the land that men don't care to board in a house where there are children," said one of the sterner sex yesterday, "but that is, I believe, a great mistake, just as it is an error to imagine that men generally don't like the little ones. No doubt there are a few crusty old bachelors in the world who would be horribly annoyed by pattering feet and shrill little voices in the halls and on the stairs, but I must confess I like to hear these noises, and I find by questioning a number of my friends—all young, unmarried men—that they do also. The children give a sort of homely atmosphere that's very pleasant to even the most comfortable places.

"Taking one thing with another, I believe men are fonder of children than women are anyhow. What I mean is that more men than women are fond of them. I know plenty of the gentler sex who wouldn't think of going to a boarding house where youngsters were admitted, and I know just as many men who seek out those places and obtain a certain amount of comfort and satisfaction in their lonely lives in making friends with the youngsters and spending valuable time repairing sundry broken toys or telling wonderful stories in which giants figure to an amazing extent.

"A child's affection is a very delightful thing, and most men feel flattered to be the object of even a mild liking on the part of the small tyrants. There are half a dozen little ones in the house where I board, and I am the familiar friend of every one of them. It's a very delightful and absorbing acquaintance, and I'm fast developing into a story teller of such marked ability that I'll make a fortune in this way, no doubt, after awhile."—Detroit Free Press.

Alex Surprised Them.

Alexander MacArthur, author of a successful study of life in the Latin quarter of Paris, which brought to the writer both popularity and profit, is also the pupil and biographer of Rubinstein. The author lived for two years in St. Petersburg, corresponding for the London press and taking part in some thrilling adventures, but the most singular of the writer's experiences happened in Chicago after the novel had been brought out by a publisher of that city. The book had been so successful that the publisher decided to give the author a dinner, to which a dozen of the leading men of letters in the lake city were invited. The guests had assembled when the author was announced.

Through the blue haze of smoke there appeared a handsome young woman attired in evening dress.

"We are expecting Mr. MacArthur," said the host, "Mr. Alexander MacArthur, the novelist."

"So I understand," returned the unexpected guest. "I am Alexander MacArthur."

"You?" gasped the publisher.

"Yes. Didn't you know? I am Lilian MacArthur, at your service. I have been writing over the name of Alexander ever since I left my home in Dublin."

It was only the work of a minute to rearrange matters, and the dinner was a great success.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Practical Motive.

Aunt Gertrude—And what will you do when you are a map, Tommy? Tommy—I'm going to grow a beard. Aunt Gertrude—Why? Tommy—Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash.—Collier's Weekly.

MEET HIM WITH A SMILE.

A Rule That Elicits a Protest From Married Women.

"I do wish some one would write a few rules for men," said a young married woman recently. "I'm awfully tired of reading in magazines and newspapers that I must meet my husband when he comes home from his office 'pleasantly and cheerfully,' that the house must be like a new pin, I must be prettily gowned, the dinner must be daintily cooked and served and that he mustn't be worried with a recital of the troubles of the day, no matter if delirium supervenes for me.

"These precepts are all right theoretically and under ordinary circumstances are practical. Every woman follows them instinctively who wishes to retain her husband's admiration, but why aren't there a few laws of this sort laid down for men to follow?

"Why isn't there some one to tell them to look cheerful when they come in and to forbear to grumble if dinner is a trifle late for any good reason, to be a little sympathetic and affectionate and remember that theirs are not the only troubles in the house?

"According to the ordinary writer, a woman's whole married life should be spent in practicing expedients to keep her husband's love from growing cold, while he apparently may pursue any course he pleases, civil or uncivil, tyrannical or gentlemanly, and be sure of retaining hers.

"This may not be the masculine idea of the case at all; the sterner sex may not really expect to get the whole globe and give nothing in return, but it is not the writer's fault if they don't. I sedulously keep all such articles away from John, for he's a very good husband, and I'm afraid such literature would put ideas into his head and spoil him.

"Now, poor unenlightened soul, he has an idea that my side of the partnership has its own worries, and he tries to help me straighten them out, but who knows how he would change if he ever discovered that he is really made of china and has to be handled with care to keep from being broken?"—Baltimore News.

ELASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Original Way in Which an M. C. Pleases His Constituents.

A noted M. C., familiarly known as Joe, is one of the thriftiest men in congress, and the patronage at his disposal is made to do effective work in his home district. Not long ago he requested of a certain chief in the interior department an appointment as laborer for one of his constituents. The request was promptly complied with, but, much to the surprise of the chief, as promptly declined. The member was sent for.

"What does this mean?" demanded the official. "The man you were so urgent to have named as a laborer declines the position."

"Yes, I know," replied the M. C. "I advised him to."

"You advised him to," echoed the chief. "What was the matter? I gave you exactly what you asked for, didn't I?"

"Yes," responded Joe. "I have no fault to find with the appointment. The case is like this: My constituents follow me down to Washington hoping to get soft berths in the government service. There are a dozen here now and not places enough to go around. I secure the appointment for one, he asks my advice, and I tell him to decline; his job at home is better, so he goes back satisfied. I appoint another. He declines at my advice, but he has been paid; he is flattered and content, and so on through the list. You see, a man learns a thing or two after 20 years in Washington, and I have learned to make one appointment do for a dozen supporters."—Saturday Evening Post.

Holding the Ladder.

A workman in Cooper institute, having occasion to ascend a ladder to do some repairing in one of the public rooms, called to an old man whom he happened to see standing by watching him, "Here, old fellow, hold the ladder for me, won't you?" The "old fellow" started forward and held the ladder for the workman while he climbed up and did his work.

"That unpretentious and willing old man," says The Independent, "was Peter Cooper." It was just like him. Peter Cooper's aim in life and in the beneficent institution founded by him might well be characterized by the words "holding the ladder." Thousands of rightly ambitious men and women owe the possibility of their advancement to Peter Cooper. He has held, and still holds, the ladder, and hundreds upon hundreds of successful and grateful climbers as they rise bless his memory. We cannot all build such piles as Cooper Union, but we can hold the ladder somewhere, somehow, for somebody.

It was an Irish lawyer who in speaking of the death of a colleague said, "He left a brilliant future behind him."

PERFECT MANHOOD

Prof. Jules Laborde's Marvelous

French Preparation of

"CALTHOS"

For Lost Manhood.

Full 5 Days' Treatment

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Every person who is suffering from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at once, and accept their offer of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is the C. O. D. or DEPOSIT scheme but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long-established concern, which is the largest importer of specifics for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Co. has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the only remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers from mental and physical anguish of sexual weakness, the Von Mohl Co. has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once, and there is no publicity in receiving the trial. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatise in plain language for you to read. Take the medicine privately with perfect safety, and a sure cure is guaranteed.

Lost vitality creeps upon men unawares, do not deceive yourself or remain in ignorance while you are being dragged down by this insidious disease. No matter what the cause may be, whether early abuses, excesses, or overwork and business cares, the results are the same—premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency, varicocoele and

shrunk parts. This specific remedy will cure you at any stage before epilepsy results, with ensuing consumption and insanity. "Calthos" goes directly to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, and the patient feels the benefit of the first day's treatment. In five days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The Von Mohl Co. often receives the most astonishing testimonials from persons who have taken only five days' treatment. They have thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured after having been given up by doctors, misled and ruined in health by disreputable medical schemes, and when they had given up their last hope for health and happiness. No sensible person will permit his name to be used for a testimonial in an advertisement. The Von Mohl Co. is a specific cure. Some irresponsible advertisers are using "made-up" testimonials, but the Von Mohl Co. invariably declines to make public the names or correspondence of any patients who have been cured by "Calthos."

Five days' treatment will be placed in your hands free of cost, and you are earnestly urged for your own sake to send for it without delay. Write to day and send your address. It is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will enable you to take the medicine in private and treat yourself successfully at home. It costs nothing to try this remedy. It may cost you a great deal more to let this offer go by. Write today. Address THE VON MOHL CO., 85 CINCINNATI, OHIO. Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

ANY LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS A CANCER!

It does not pain until past cure.

MAN'S FACE and LIP, also Common places!

I WILL GIVE \$1000

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The UNSUCCESSFUL farmer or orchardist is the one who waits for rain each year and always winds up with only part of a crop. The best investment a farmer or orchardist can make is a good pumping plant—it pays every year. We make good engines and can furnish pumping plants complete—Guaranteed. Let us know just what you need and we will send specifications and prices. Give full particulars.

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ALABASTINE

WHAT ALABASTINE IS.

Alabastine is the original and only durable wall coating on the market. It is entirely different from all kalsomine preparations. Alabastine is made ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by the addition of cold water. It is put up in dry powdered form, in packages, properly labeled, with full directions on every package. It takes the place of scaling, scraping off old coats, and painting for walls. Alabastine can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas, and a child can brush it on.

WHAT "KALSMINES" ARE.

Kalsomines are chief and temporary preparation, manufactured from whitening, chalks, clays, etc. They are stuck on the walls with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is not a kalsomine. It is rock-base cement, which sets and it hardens with age. It can be re-coated and re-decorated without having to wash and scrape off its old coats. Alabastine is utilized to a great extent in hospitals, as it prevents the accumulation of dirt and the congregating of disease germs, being disinfectant in its nature.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The interior walls of churches, school-houses and all public halls should never be coated with anything but the durable and pure Alabastine. So evident has this fact become that hundreds of tons are used annually for this work. The genuine Alabastine does not rub or scale off. It is clearly during the long period of its usefulness. Every owner of a building should use it. Ask your paint dealer or druggist for card of this, and write for free copy of our interesting booklet to Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REJECT THE "JUST AS GOOD."

The dealer who tells you that he can sell you the "same thing" as Alabastine or "something just as good," either is not posted or is trying to deceive you. In offering something he has bought cheap and is trying to sell on Alabastine's demands, he may not realize the danger to himself as well as to you. Beware of all new substitutes. Dealers risk a suit for damages by selling and consumers by using an infringing. Alabastine Co. own the right to make and sell wall coatings adapted to mix with cold water.

PINKHAM'S CURE FOR
WHICH ALL RISE FALLS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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